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[CN/US]; 400 Ortega Avenue, #209A, Mountain View,
CA 94040 (US).

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(74) Agents: **KEZER, William, B.**; Townsend and Townsend
and Crew LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor, San
Francisco, CA 94111-3834 et al. (US).

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **TU-
LARIK INC.** [US/US]; Two Corporate Drive, South San
Francisco, CA 94080 (US).

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(72) Inventors; and

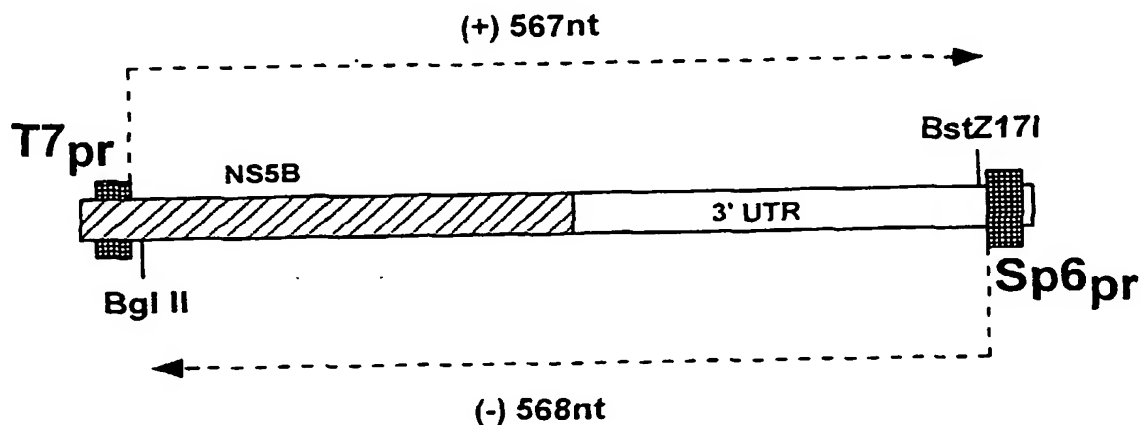
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **JAEN, Juan, C.**
[US/US]; 154 Los Robles Drive, Burlingame, CA 94010
(US). **PIPER, Derek, E.** [US/US]; 1226 Church Street,
#10, San Francisco, CA 94114 (US). **POWERS, Jay, P.**
[US/US]; 1561 Terra Nova Blvd., Pacifica, CA 94044
(US). **WALKER, Nigel, P., C.** [GB/US]; 20 Howland
Hill Lane, Burlingame, CA 94010-6033 (US). **LI, Yang**

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(54) Title: NS5B HCV POLYMERASE INHIBITORS



(57) Abstract: Compounds, compositions and methods are provided that are useful in the treatment and prevention of certain viral infections and associated diseases. In particular, the compounds of the invention inhibit the activity of a viral RNA polymerase. The subject methods are particularly useful in the treatment of diseases caused by hepatitis C virus infection.

NS5B HCV POLYMERASE INHIBITORS

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

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This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/194,912, filed April 5, 2000, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is considered to be the major etiological agent of non-A non-B (NANB) hepatitis, chronic liver disease, and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) around the world. The viral infection accounts for greater than 90% of
15 transfusion-associated hepatitis in the U.S. and it is the predominant form of hepatitis in adults over 40 years of age. Almost all of the infections result in chronic hepatitis and nearly 20% of infected patients develop liver cirrhosis.

The virus particle has not been identified due to the lack of an efficient *in vitro* replication system and the extremely low amount of HCV particles in infected liver
20 tissues or blood. However, molecular cloning of the viral genome has been accomplished by isolating the messenger RNA (mRNA) from the serum of infected chimpanzees then cloning using recombinant methodologies. See, Grakoui *et al.* (1993) *J. Virol.* 67:1385-1395. It is now known that HCV contains a positive strand RNA genome comprising approximately 9400 nucleotides, whose organization is similar to that of flaviviruses and
25 pestiviruses. The genome of HCV, like that of flavi- and pestiviruses, encodes a single large polyprotein of about 3000 amino acids which undergoes proteolysis to form mature viral proteins in infected cells.

Cell-free translation of the viral polyprotein and cell culture expression studies have established that the HCV polyprotein is processed by cellular and viral
30 proteases to produce the putative structural and nonstructural (NS) proteins. At least nine mature viral proteins are produced from the polyprotein by specific proteolysis. The order and nomenclature of the cleavage products are as follows: NH₂-C-E1-E2-NS2-NS3-NS4A-NS4B-NS5A-NS5B-COOH. The three amino terminal putative structural proteins, C (capsid), E1, and E2 (two envelope glycoproteins), are believed to be cleaved

by host signal peptidases of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The host enzyme is also responsible for generating the amino terminus of NS2. The proteolytic processing of the nonstructural proteins is carried out by the viral proteases: NS2-3 and NS3, contained within the viral polyprotein.

5 The cleavages occurring at NS4A/4B, 4B/5A, 5A/5B sites occur in a trans enzymatic reaction. Additionally, experiments using transient expression of various forms of HCV NS polyproteins in mammalian cells have established that the NS3 serine protease is necessary but not sufficient for efficient processing of all these cleavages. Like flaviviruses, the HCV NS3 protease also requires a cofactor to catalyze some of
10 these cleavage reactions. In addition to the serine protease NS3, the NS4A protein is absolutely required for the cleavage of the substrate at the NS3/4A and 4B/5A sites and increases the efficiency of cleavage of the substrate between 5A/5B, and possibly 4A/4B.

Each of these proteins is key to the viral replicase complex, enabling the virus to replicate its RNA genome and produce progeny viruses. Thus there is a need for
15 the development of inhibitors of these proteins. The present invention provides compounds that are useful in inhibiting NS5B function through covalent modification of a cysteine residue in NS5B.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides, *inter alia*, compounds, compositions and methods that are useful for treating viral infections and associated diseases, particularly HCV infections and associated diseases. The compounds of the invention inhibit viral
25 replication, preferably HCV replication. The compounds are those of formulae I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VIIa and VIIb, described in detail below.

The methods of the invention comprise administering to an infected or susceptible host a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a compound of formulae I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VIIa and VIIb, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt
30 or prodrug thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A and 1B provide structures for a number of preferred embodiments.

Figures 2A-2Q provide structures for a variety of compounds prepared as generally described herein.

Figure 3 provides the structure of an HCV 3'-UTR RNA template used to evaluate compounds for HCV polymerase inhibitory activity.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Abbreviations and Definitions

The abbreviations used herein are conventional, unless otherwise defined.

The terms "treat", "treating" and "treatment" refer to a method of alleviating or abrogating a disease and/or its attendant symptoms.

The terms "prevent", "preventing" and "prevention" refer to a method of barring a subject from acquiring a disease. As used herein, "prevent", "preventing" and "prevention" also include reducing a subject's risk of acquiring a disease.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" refers to that amount of the compound being administered sufficient to prevent development of or alleviate to some extent one or more of the symptoms of the disease being treated.

The term "viral infection" refers to the introduction of a virus into cells or tissues, *e.g.*, hepatitis C virus (HCV). In general, the introduction of a virus is also associated with replication. Viral infection may be determined by measuring virus antibody titer in samples of a biological fluid, such as blood, using, *e.g.*, enzyme immunoassay. Other suitable diagnostic methods include molecular based techniques, such as RT-PCR, direct hybrid capture assay, nucleic acid sequence based amplification, and the like. A virus may infect an organ, *e.g.*, liver, and cause disease, *e.g.*, hepatitis, cirrhosis, chronic liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma.

"*Flaviviridae* virus", as used herein, refers to a virus of the family *Flaviviridae*, which family includes the *Flavivirus*, *Pestivirus* and *Hepacivirus* or hepatitis C-like virus genera. Representative species of the genus *Flavivirus* include

yellow fever virus, tick-borne encephalitis virus, Rio Bravo virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Tyuleny virus, Ntaya virus, Uganda S virus, Dengue virus and Modoc virus. Representative species of the genus *Pestivirus* include bovine diarrhea virus, border disease virus and hog cholera virus. A representative species of the genus of hepatitis C-like viruses is hepatitis C virus. Unassigned viruses in the family *Flaviviridae* are included in the meaning of *Flaviviridae* virus.

The term "physiological conditions", as used herein, refers to the normal, not pathological, functioning or state of a mammal or a tissue or organ of a mammal. Exemplary physiological conditions in humans include pH of about 7.35 to about 7.45, temperature of about 36.5 °C to about 37.4 °C and electrolytic balance, e.g., serum calcium of about 8.5 mg/dL to about 10.9 mg/dL.

The term "activated", as used herein, refers to a chemical bond or group having increased reactivity to nucleophilic attack relative to the unsubstituted bond or group. Activation includes, but is not limited to, activation by substitution and by coordination. For example, a nonaromatic bond or group may be activated by substitution with one or more electron withdrawing functional groups, such as nitro, sulfonate and carbonyl or a halogen, or by coordination to one or more metal groups or Lewis acids.

The terms "unactivated" and "deactivated", as used herein, refer to a chemical bond or group having decreased reactivity relative to the unsubstituted bond or group. Deactivation includes, but is not limited to, deactivation by substitution. For example, a nonaromatic bond or group may be activated by substitution with one or more electron donating functional groups, such as alkyl, amino, N-amido, hydroxy, alkoxy and acyloxy.

The term "electrophilic moiety" refers to a chemical group that is electron deficient and reactive with chemical groups having an excess of electrons, as commonly understood in the art. Exemplary electrophilic moieties include, but are not limited to, isothiocyanate, maleimide, haloacetamide, vinylsulfone, benzylic halide, electron-deficient aromatic rings, such as nitro-substituted pyrimidine rings, electron-deficient alkenes, such as α,β -unsaturated carbonyls, carbonyl, alkyl halide, and the like.

The term "modulate" refers to the ability of a compound to increase or decrease the catalytic activity of a viral polymerase, e.g., a viral RNA polymerase. A modulator preferably activates the catalytic activity of a viral polymerase, more preferably activates or inhibits the catalytic activity of a viral polymerase, depending on

the concentration of the compound exposed to the viral polymerase, or most preferably inhibits the catalytic activity of a viral polymerase.

The term "modify" refers to the act of altering, in whole or in part, the structure of a molecule, *e.g.*, a protein. Modification may be covalent or noncovalent, and includes, but is not limited to, aggregation, association, substitution, conjugation and/or elimination of a chemical group. Modification may alter the function or other properties (*e.g.*, chemical, physical) of the molecule.

The term "alkyl," by itself or as part of another substituent, means, unless otherwise stated, a straight or branched chain, or cyclic hydrocarbon radical, or combination thereof, which may be fully saturated, mono- or polyunsaturated and can include di- and multivalent radicals, having the number of carbon atoms designated (*i.e.* C₁-C₈ means one to eight carbons). Examples of saturated hydrocarbon radicals include groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, cyclohexyl, (cyclohexyl)ethyl, cyclopropylmethyl, homologs and isomers of, for example, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, and the like. An unsaturated alkyl group is one having one or more double bonds or triple bonds. Examples of unsaturated alkyl groups include vinyl, 2-propenyl, crotyl, 2-isopentenyl, 2-(butadienyl), 2,4-pentadienyl, 3-(1,4-pentadienyl), ethynyl, 1- and 3-propynyl, 3-butylnyl, and the higher homologs and isomers. The term "alkylene" by itself or as part of another substituent means a divalent radical derived from an alkane, as exemplified by -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-. Typically, an alkyl or alkylene group will have from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, with those groups having 10 or fewer carbon atoms being preferred in the present invention. A "lower alkyl" or "lower alkylene" is a shorter chain alkyl or alkylene group, having eight or fewer carbon atoms.

The terms "alkoxy," "alkylamino" and "alkylthio" refer to those groups having an alkyl group attached to the remainder of the molecule through an oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur atom, respectively. Similarly, the term "dialkylamino" is used in a conventional sense to refer to -NR'R'' wherein the R groups can be the same or different alkyl groups.

The term "heteroalkyl," by itself or in combination with another term, means, unless otherwise stated, a stable straight or branched chain, or cyclic hydrocarbon radical, or combinations thereof, fully saturated or containing from 1 to 3 degrees of unsaturation, consisting of the stated number of carbon atoms and from one to three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, N, Si and S, and wherein the nitrogen and sulfur atoms may optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen heteroatom may

optionally be quaternized. The heteroatom(s) O, N and S may be placed at any interior position of the heteroalkyl group. The heteroatom Si may be placed at any position of the heteroalkyl group, including the position at which the alkyl group is attached to the remainder of the molecule. Examples include -CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-NH-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-N(CH₃)-CH₃, -CH₂-S-CH₂-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-S(O)-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-S(O)₂-CH₃, -CH=CH-O-CH₃, -Si(CH₃)₃, -CH₂-CH=N-OCH₃, and -CH=CH-N(CH₃)-CH₃. Up to two heteroatoms may be consecutive, such as, for example, -CH₂-NH-OCH₃ and -CH₂-O-Si(CH₃)₃. Also included in the term "heteroalkyl" are those radicals described in more detail below as "heterocycloalkyl." The term "heteroalkylene" by itself or as part of another substituent means a divalent radical derived from heteroalkyl, as exemplified by -CH₂-CH₂-S-CH₂CH₂- and -CH₂-S-CH₂CH₂-NH-CH₂-. For heteroalkylene groups, heteroatoms can also occupy either or both of the chain termini. Still further, for alkylene and heteroalkylene linking groups, no orientation of the linking group is implied.

The term "acyl" refers to those groups derived from an organic acid by removal of the hydroxy portion of the acid. Accordingly, acyl is meant to include, for example, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, decanoyl, pivaloyl, benzoyl and the like.

An "activated carbonyl" group is a carbonyl group whose electrophilicity is enhanced as a result of the groups attached to either side of the carbonyl. Examples of such activated carbonyl groups are (polyfluoroalkyl)ketones, (polyfluoroalkyl)aldehydes, alpha-keto esters, alpha-keto acids, alpha-keto amides, 1,2-diketones, 2-acylthiazoles, 2-acylimidazoles, and the like.

The terms "cycloalkyl" and "heterocycloalkyl", by themselves or in combination with other terms, represent, unless otherwise stated, cyclic versions of "alkyl" and "heteroalkyl", respectively. Additionally, for heterocycloalkyl, a heteroatom can occupy the position at which the heterocycle is attached to the remainder of the molecule. Examples of cycloalkyl include cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 1-cyclohexenyl, 3-cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl, and the like. Examples of heterocycloalkyl include 1-(1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridyl), 1-piperidiny, 2-piperidiny, 3-piperidiny, 4-morpholinyl, 3-morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, tetrahydrofuran-3-yl, tetrahydrothien-2-yl, tetrahydrothien-3-yl, 1-piperazinyl, 2-piperazinyl, and the like.

The terms "halo" or "halogen," by themselves or as part of another substituent, mean, unless otherwise stated, a fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine atom. Additionally, terms such as "fluoroalkyl," are meant to include monofluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl.

The term "aryl," employed alone or in combination with other terms (*e.g.*, aryloxy, arylthioxy, arylalkyl) means, unless otherwise stated, an aromatic substituent which can be a single ring or multiple rings (up to three rings) which are fused together or linked covalently. The term "heteroaryl" is meant to include those aryl rings which contain from zero to four heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the nitrogen and sulfur atoms are optionally oxidized, and the nitrogen atom(s) are optionally quaternized. The "heteroaryl" groups can be attached to the remainder of the molecule through a heteroatom. Non-limiting examples of aryl and heteroaryl groups include phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 4-biphenyl, 1-pyrrolyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, pyrazinyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 2-phenyl-4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-benzothiazolyl, purinyl, 2-benzimidazolyl, 5-indolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 5-isoquinolyl, 2-quinoxalyl, 5-quinoxalyl, 3-quinolyl, and 6-quinolyl.

Substituents for each of the above noted aryl ring systems are selected from the group of acceptable substituents described below. The term "arylalkyl" is meant to include those radicals in which an aryl or heteroaryl group is attached to an alkyl group (*e.g.*, benzyl, phenethyl, pyridylmethyl and the like) or a heteroalkyl group (*e.g.*, phenoxymethyl, 2-pyridyloxymethyl, 3-(1-naphthyloxy)propyl, and the like).

Each of the above terms (*e.g.*, "alkyl," "heteroalkyl" and "aryl") are meant to include both substituted and unsubstituted forms of the indicated radical. Preferred substituents for each type of radical are provided below.

Substituents for the alkyl and heteroalkyl radicals (including those groups often referred to as alkylene, alkenyl, heteroalkylene, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, and heterocycloalkenyl) can be a variety of groups selected from: -OR', =O, =NR', =N-OR', -NR'R'', -SR', -halogen, -SiR'R''R''', -OC(O)R', -C(O)R', -CO₂R', CONR'R'', -OC(O)NR'R'', -NR''C(O)R', -NR'-C(O)NR''R''', -NR''C(O)₂R', -NH-C(NH₂)=NH, -NR'C(NH₂)=NH, -NH-C(NH₂)=NR', -S(O)R', S(O)₂R', -S(O)₂NR'R'', -CN and -NO₂ in a number ranging from zero to (2N+ 1), where N is the total number of carbon atoms in such radical. R', R'' and R''' each independently refer to hydrogen, unsubstituted(C₁-C₈)alkyl and heteroalkyl, unsubstituted aryl, aryl substituted with 1-3 halogens, unsubstituted alkyl, alkoxy or thioalkoxy groups, or aryl-(C₁-C₄)alkyl groups. When R' and R'' are attached to the same nitrogen atom, they can be combined with the nitrogen atom to form a 5-, 6-,

or 7-membered ring. For example, $-NR'R''$ is meant to include 1-pyrrolidinyl and 4-morpholinyl. From the above discussion of substituents, one of skill in the art will understand that the term "alkyl" is meant to include groups such as haloalkyl (*e.g.*, $-CF_3$ and $-CH_2CF_3$) and acyl (*e.g.*, $-C(O)CH_3$, $-C(O)CF_3$, $-C(O)CH_2OCH_3$, and the like).

5 Similarly, substituents for the aryl groups are varied and are selected from: -halogen, $-OR'$, $-OC(O)R'$, $-NR'R''$, $-SR'$, $-R'$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-CO_2R'$, $-CONR'R''$, $-C(O)R'$, $-OC(O)NR'R''$, $-NR''C(O)R'$, $-NR''C(O)_2R'$, $-NR'-C(O)NR''R'''$, $-NH-C(NH_2)=NH$, $-NR'C(NH_2)=NH$, $-NH-C(NH_2)=NR'$, $-S(O)R'$, $-S(O)_2R'$, $-S(O)_2NR'R''$, $-N_3$, $-CH(Ph)_2$, perfluoro(C_1 - C_4)alkoxy, and perfluoro(C_1 - C_4)alkyl, in a number ranging from zero to the
10 total number of open valences on the aromatic ring system; and where R' , R'' and R''' are independently selected from hydrogen, (C_1 - C_8)alkyl and heteroalkyl, unsubstituted aryl, (unsubstituted aryl)-(C_1 - C_4)alkyl, and (unsubstituted aryl)oxy-(C_1 - C_4)alkyl.

Two of the substituents on adjacent atoms of the aryl ring may optionally be replaced with a substituent of the formula $-T-C(O)-(CH_2)_q-U-$, wherein T and U are
15 independently $-NH-$, $-O-$, $-CH_2-$ or a single bond, and the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 2. Alternatively, two of the substituents on adjacent atoms of the aryl ring may optionally be replaced with a substituent of the formula $-A-(CH_2)_r-B-$, wherein A and B are independently $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, $-NH-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR'-$ or a single bond, and r is an integer of from 1 to 3. One of the single bonds of the new ring so formed may
20 optionally be replaced with a double bond. Alternatively, two of the substituents on adjacent atoms of the aryl ring may optionally be replaced with a substituent of the formula $-(CH_2)_s-X-(CH_2)_t-$, where s and t are independently integers of from 0 to 3, and X is $-O-$, $-NR'-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, or $-S(O)_2NR'-$. The substituent R' in $-NR'-$ and $-S(O)_2NR'-$ is selected from hydrogen or unsubstituted (C_1 - C_6)alkyl.

25 As used herein, the term "heteroatom" is meant to include oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), sulfur (S) and silicon (Si).

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" is meant to include salts of the active compounds which are prepared with relatively nontoxic acids or bases, depending on the particular substituents found on the compounds described herein. When
30 compounds of the present invention contain relatively acidic functionalities, base addition salts can be obtained by contacting the neutral form of such compounds with a sufficient amount of the desired base, either neat or in a suitable inert solvent. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts include sodium, potassium, calcium, ammonium, organic amino, or magnesium salt, or a similar salt. When compounds of the

present invention contain relatively basic functionalities, acid addition salts can be obtained by contacting the neutral form of such compounds with a sufficient amount of the desired acid, either neat or in a suitable inert solvent. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts include those derived from inorganic acids like hydrochloric, hydrobromic, nitric, carbonic, monohydrogencarbonic, phosphoric, monohydrogenphosphoric, dihydrogenphosphoric, sulfuric, monohydrogensulfuric, hydriodic, or phosphorous acids and the like, as well as the salts derived from relatively nontoxic organic acids like acetic, propionic, isobutyric, oxalic, maleic, malonic, benzoic, succinic, suberic, fumaric, mandelic, phthalic, benzenesulfonic, p-tolylsulfonic, citric, tartaric, methanesulfonic, and the like. Also included are salts of amino acids such as arginate and the like, and salts of organic acids like glucuronic or galactunoric acids and the like (*see, for example, Berge et al. (1977) J. Pharm. Sci. 66:1-19*). Certain specific compounds of the present invention contain both basic and acidic functionalities that allow the compounds to be converted into either base or acid addition salts.

The neutral forms of the compounds may be regenerated by contacting the salt with a base or acid and isolating the parent compound in the conventional manner. The parent form of the compound differs from the various salt forms in certain physical properties, such as solubility in polar solvents, but otherwise the salts are equivalent to the parent form of the compound for the purposes of the present invention.

In addition to salt forms, the present invention provides compounds which are in a prodrug form. Prodrugs of the compounds described herein are those compounds that readily undergo chemical changes under physiological conditions to provide the compounds of the present invention. Additionally, prodrugs can be converted to the compounds of the present invention by chemical or biochemical methods in an *ex vivo* environment. For example, prodrugs can be slowly converted to the compounds of the present invention when placed in a transdermal patch reservoir with a suitable enzyme or chemical reagent. Prodrugs are often useful because, in some situations, they may be easier to administer than the parent drug. They may, for instance, be bioavailable by oral administration whereas the parent drug is not. The prodrug may also have improved solubility in pharmacological compositions over the parent drug. A wide variety of prodrug derivatives are known in the art, such as those that rely on hydrolytic cleavage or oxidative activation of the prodrug. An example, without limitation, of a prodrug would be a compound of the present invention which is administered as an ester (the "prodrug"), but then is metabolically hydrolyzed to the carboxylic acid, the active entity. Additional

examples include peptidyl derivatives of a compound of the invention.

Certain compounds of the present invention can exist in unsolvated forms as well as solvated forms, including hydrated forms. In general, the solvated forms are equivalent to unsolvated forms and are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the present invention. Certain compounds of the present invention may exist in multiple crystalline or amorphous forms. In general, all physical forms are equivalent for the uses contemplated by the present invention and are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

Certain compounds of the present invention possess asymmetric carbon atoms (optical centers) or double bonds; the racemates, diastereomers, geometric isomers and individual isomers are all intended to be encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

The compounds of the present invention may also contain unnatural proportions of atomic isotopes at one or more of the atoms that constitute such compounds. For example, the compounds may be radiolabeled with radioactive isotopes, such as for example tritium (^3H), iodine-125 (^{125}I) or carbon-14 (^{14}C). All isotopic variations of the compounds of the present invention, whether radioactive or not, are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

20

Description of the Embodiments

General

Viral polymerases are attractive targets for antiviral drug development. For example, inhibitors of Viral RNA polymerase activity have been described; see, for example, Altamura *et al.*, WO 00/06529 and Bailey *et al.*, WO 00/10573, which references are incorporated by reference herein.

The HCV protein NS5B is an RNA dependent RNA polymerase; see, *e.g.*, Lohmann *et al.* (1997) *J. Virol.* 71:8416-8428, Behrens *et al.* (1996) *EMBO J.* 15:12-22 and Ishido *et al.* (1998) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 244:35-40, which references are incorporated by reference herein. HCV NS5B (EC 2.7.7.48) has the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, which sequence corresponds to C-terminal residues 2420-3010 of HCV (GenBank Acc. No. NC_001433) (Kato *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*

87:9524-9528). NS5B contains sequence motifs that are highly conserved among all the RNA-dependent RNA polymerases characterized to date.

Compounds

5 The present invention provides compounds having antiviral activity. It is believed that the compounds of the invention will block viral replication by specifically inhibiting the activity of a viral polymerase. Viral RNA polymerase is required for the transcription of genomic RNA, which process is required for replication of the genome of an RNA virus. Therefore, inhibition of viral RNA polymerase will inhibit viral
10 replication.

 While a precise understanding of the mechanism by which compounds inhibit viral RNA polymerase activity is not required in order to practice the present invention, it is believed that the compounds interact with a cysteine residue of the NS5B protein, which mediates the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) activity of HCV.
15 In particular, it is believed that the compounds covalently modify cysteine 366 (Cys₃₆₆) of HCV NS5B protein. Cys₃₆₆ of the NS5B sequence described herein corresponds to cysteine residue 2785 (Cys₂₇₈₅) of the full-length HCV sequence, *vide supra*.

 The compounds of the invention possess an electrophilic moiety that is capable of reacting with a thiol group. Specifically, the compounds of the invention bind
20 covalently to Cys₃₆₆ of the NS5B protein, and this binding is specific. Compounds contemplated by the invention include, but are not limited to, the exemplary compounds provided herein. The skilled practitioner can propose additional compounds possessing an electrophilic moiety that will react with Cys₃₆₆ of the HCV NS5B protein or with a cysteine residue of a viral RdRp protein that corresponds to Cys₃₆₆ of HCV NS5B protein,
25 i.e., a cysteine residue that is functionally similar to Cys₃₆₆ of HCV NS5B protein, in a similar manner.

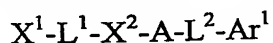
 A viral RdRp protein containing a cysteine residue that corresponds to Cys₃₆₆ of HCV NS5B protein may be identified by comparison of a viral RdRp protein sequence to the sequence disclosed herein using amino acid sequence alignment methods,
30 as known in the art (Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* **215**:403-410). See, for example, the methods described in Koonin *et al.* (1991) *J. Gen. Virol.* **72**:2197-2206. Exemplary viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerases containing a cysteine residue that corresponds to Cys₃₆₆ of HCV NS5B protein include the RNA-dependent RNA polymerases of flaviviruses, pestiviruses, hepaciviruses, carmoviruses, tombusviruses and dianthoviruses.

The vast majority of the compounds contemplated for use in the present invention are novel, while some are available from commercial sources. It is to be understood that the invention includes those compounds that are novel, as well as pharmaceutical compositions, various methods (*e.g.*, methods of treating or preventing certain viral infections), and the like which include both the novel compounds of the invention and compounds that are commercially available. Exemplary commercially available compounds include:

- N-[4-oxo-5-(phenylmethylene)-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]benzenesulfonamide (Otava) (10),
- 10 N-[5-[(4-bromophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]benzenesulfonamide (Otava) (52),
- N-[5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]benzenesulfonamide (Otava) (9),
- 15 N-[5-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]benzenesulfonamide (Otava) (53),
- N-[5-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)methylene]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-3-thiazolidinyl]benzenesulfonamide (Otava) (57),
- 3-amino-5-(phenylmethylene)-2-thioxo-4-thiazolidinone (Nanosyn, Otava, AsInEx) (90),
- 20 3-amino-5-[(4-nitrophenyl)methylene]-2-thioxo-4-thiazolidinone (Nanosyn, Otava) (87) and
- 3-amino-5-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]-2-thioxo-4-thiazolidinone (Otava, AsInEx, Sigma-Aldrich) (92).

In preferred embodiments the NS5B protein is from hepatitis C virus. In one group of embodiments the covalent bond is reversible under physiological conditions. In other embodiments, the covalent bond is irreversible under physiological conditions. More particularly, the covalent bond results from a reaction selected from the group consisting of a Michael addition of said cysteine residue to an activated double or triple bond in said compound, an aromatic or aliphatic nucleophilic substitution reaction of said cysteine residue with an electrophilic center in said compound, a thioester forming reaction between said cysteine residue and a carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid derivative in said compound, a disulfide forming reaction between said cysteine residue and a sulfur-containing group in said compound, and a hemi-thioetal forming reaction between said cysteine residue and an activated or unactivated carbonyl group in said compound.

In a first group of embodiments, the compounds useful for the covalent modification of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase protein has the formula:



wherein

5 A is an electrophilic group that reacts with a cysteine residue of said protein;

Ar^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

10 X^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of -H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, -CN, -CO₂H, -SO₃H, -C(O)NHOH, -NH₂, -OH, -NH(lower alkyl), -O(lower alkyl), -N(lower alkyl)₂, and -C(O)-NH(3-tetrazolyl);

L^1 is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
 15 -CH₂CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_a)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_a)-,
 -CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-, -N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂-, -N(R_a)-O-,
 =N-O-, lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene, -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_a)-lower alkylene,
 -SO₂N(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower
 alkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-,
 -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower alkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)-O-,
 20 =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower
 heteroalkylene, N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 heteroalkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 heteroalkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower
 25 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and
 heteroaryl;

wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f are each members independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower heteroalkyl, -C(O)-lower alkyl, -C(O)-lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)₂-lower alkyl, and -S(O)₂-lower heteroalkyl; the subscript
 30 n is an integer of from 0 to 2; the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 3; and the bond between X² and A can be a single, double or triple bond, depending on the nature of X² and A;

X^2 is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl; and

- L^2 is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
- 5 -CH₂CH₂-, -(C(R_c)=C(R_d))_m-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_e)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-, -N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-, lower alkylene, perfluoro lower alkylene, polyfluoro lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene, -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_e)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-CON(R_e)-,
 - 10 -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower alkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkylene, N(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower
 - 15 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and heteroaryl;

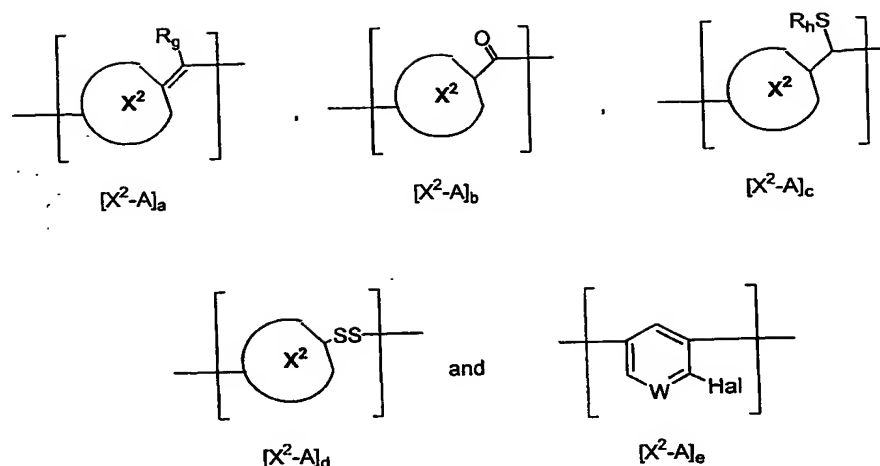
wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f are defined as above;

- wherein when L^1 and L^2 may be linked together *via* a single bond, -O-, -S- or amide group to form a new 5 to 7 membered ring;

with the proviso that when A is an sp²-hybridized carbon atom and X^2 is rhodanine, L^1 is not -CH₂-CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C- or aryl.

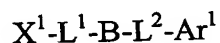
- In preferred embodiments, X^2 is selected from the group consisting of a 5 to 7 membered cycloalkyl ring, a 5 to 7 membered heterocycloalkyl ring containing from
- 25 1 to 3 heteroatoms, an aryl group and a heteroaryl group; A is selected from the group consisting of an sp²-hybridized carbon atom and an sp³-hybridized carbon atom; L^2 is a single bond; and X^2 and A are joined *via* a single or double bond.

In another preferred embodiment, the group - X^2 -A- is selected from the group consisting of:



wherein R_g is H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or F; R_n is H, -S(O)_n-lower alkyl, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)_n-aryl or -S(O)_n-heteroaryl; W is CH or N; Hal is a halogen atom; and X² is a substituted or unsubstituted member selected from 5-6 membered cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, heteroaryl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and aryl.

In another group of embodiments, compounds are provided having the formula:



II

10 wherein

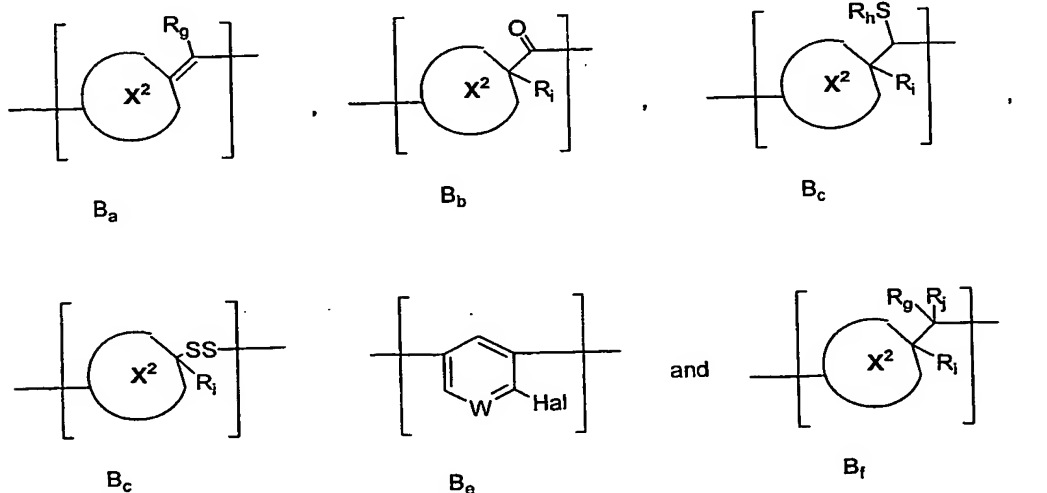
Ar¹ is substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

X¹ is -H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, -CN, -CO₂H, -SO₃H, -C(O)NHOH, -NH₂, -OH, -NH(lower alkyl), -O(lower alkyl), -N(lower alkyl)₂, or -C(O)-NH(3-tetrazolyl);

L¹ is a divalent linking group selected from -CH₂CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_a)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-, -N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂-, -N(R_a)O-, =N-O-, lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene, -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_a)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower alkylene, -N(R_a)O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkylene, N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower

- heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and
- 5 heteroaryl;
- L^2 is a divalent linking group selected from -CH₂CH₂-, -(C(R_c)=C(R_d))_m-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_e)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-, -N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-, lower alkylene, perfluoro lower alkylene, polyfluoro lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene, -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_e)-
- 10 lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower alkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkylene, N(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower
- 15 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and heteroaryl; wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f are each independently selected from H,
- 20 lower alkyl, lower heteroalkyl, -C(O)-lower alkyl, -C(O)-lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)₂-lower alkyl, and -S(O)₂-lower heteroalkyl; and the subscript n is an integer of from 0 to 2, the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 3; and

B is selected from:



25 wherein

X^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted 5-6 membered cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, heteroaryl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms or aryl;

W is CH or N;

5 R_g is H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or F;

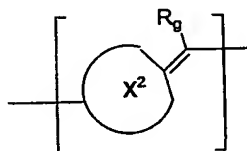
R_h is H, $-S(O)_n$ -lower alkyl, $-S(O)_n$ -lower heteroalkyl, $-S(O)_n$ -aryl or $-S(O)_n$ -heteroaryl;

R_i is H, lower alkyl, lower heteroalkyl, or a bond that links the atom bearing R_i with another atom in the X^2 ring;

10 R_j is H, lower alkyl, F or lower alkoxy; and

Hal is a halogen atom;

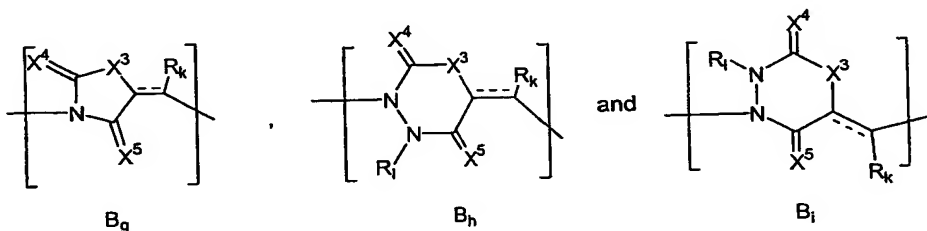
wherein when L^1 and L^2 may be linked together *via* a single bond, -O-, -S- or amide group to form a new 5 to 7 membered ring; with the proviso that when B is



15 B_a

and X^2 is rhodanine, L^1 is not $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ or aryl.

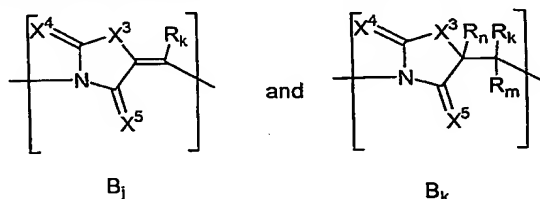
In preferred embodiments, B is selected from:



20 wherein R_k is selected from H, lower alkyl, lower heteroalkyl and F; R_1 is H or lower alkyl; X^3 is O, S, CH_2 , $\text{CH}(\text{lower alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{lower alkyl})_2$, NH or $\text{N}(\text{lower alkyl})$; X^4 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH and $\text{N}(\text{lower alkyl})$, or X^4 and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon having two substituents independently selected from H, lower alkyl and lower heteroalkyl; X^5 is selected from the

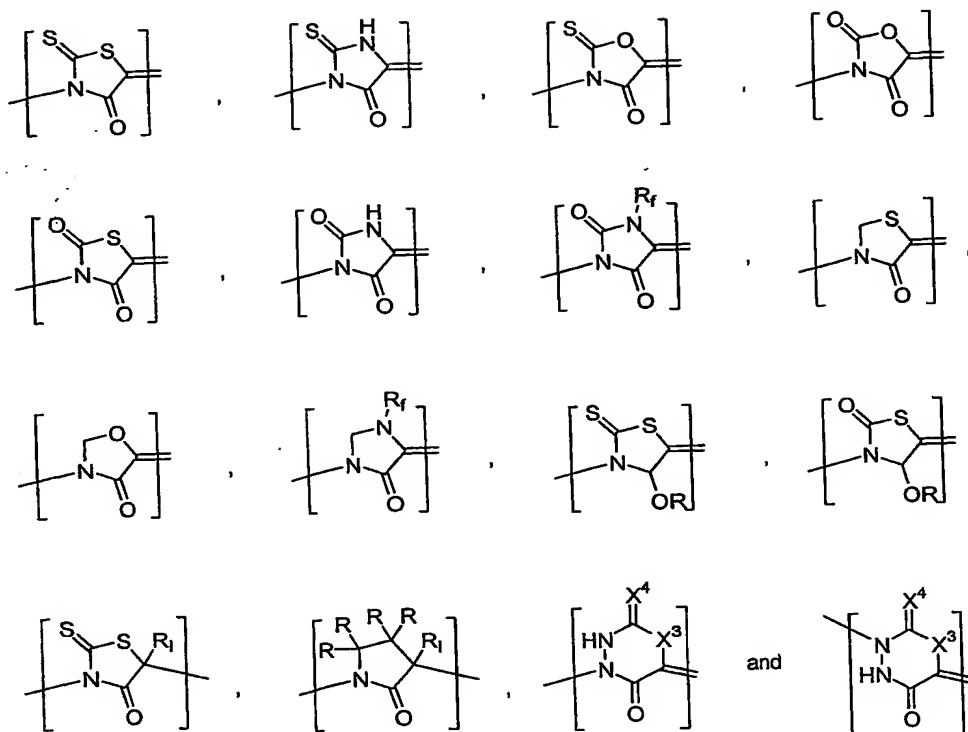
25 group consisting of O, S, NH and $\text{N}(\text{lower alkyl})$, or X^5 and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon having two substituents independently

- selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, aryloxy, lower thioalkoxy and arylthioxy; and --- represents either a single or double bond, with the proviso that when a single bond is intended, the ring atom bearing said single bond bears an additional substituent selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy and F. In other preferred embodiments, B is selected from:



- wherein R_k, R_m and R_n are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, F, lower alkyl and lower alkoxy; X³ is selected from the group consisting of O, S, C(lower alkyl)₂, NH and N(lower alkyl); X⁴ is selected from the group consisting of O and S, or X⁴ and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp³-hybridized carbon having two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl and lower heteroalkyl; X⁵ is selected from the group consisting of O and S, or X⁵ and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp³-hybridized carbon having two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy and lower thioalkoxy.

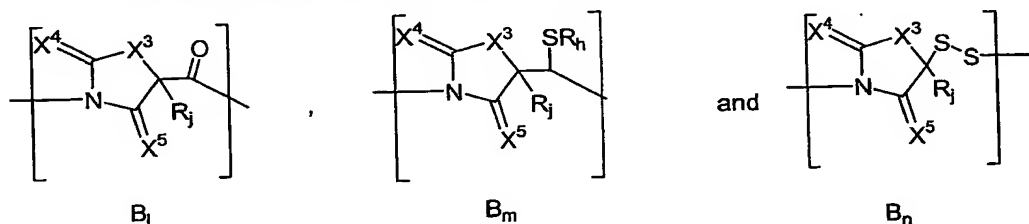
Still further preferred are those embodiments in which B is selected from:



wherein R_f and R_1 are defined as above and any unlabeled R groups are independently selected from H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy and F.

5

Still other preferred embodiments are those in which B is selected from:



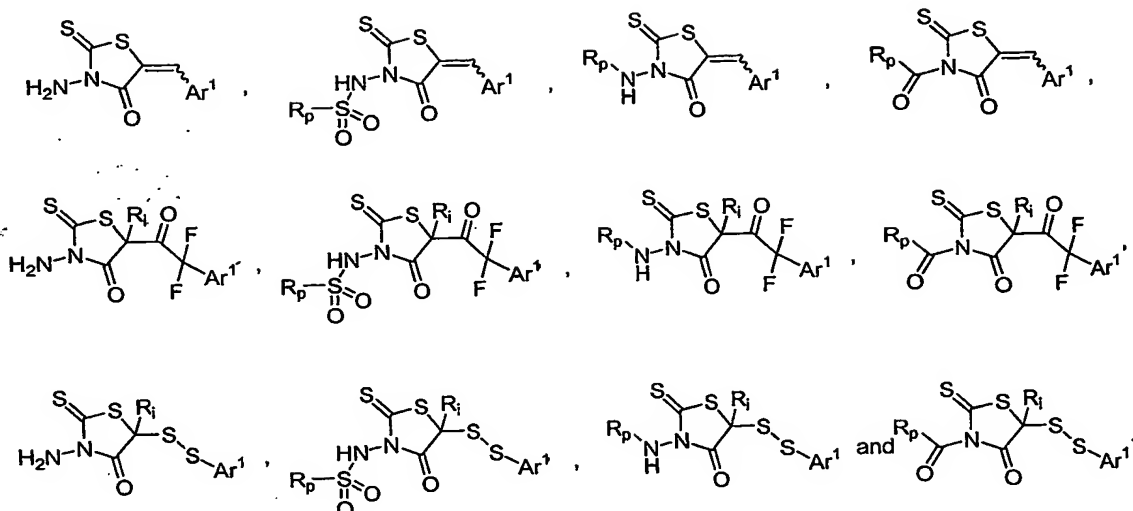
10

Returning to compounds of formula II, preferred embodiments are those in which L^1 is $-N(R_a)-$, $-N(R_a)$ -alkylene, alkylene- $SO_2-N(R_a)-$, $-SO_2-N(R_a)-$ or $-N(R_a)SO_2-$; and X^1 is H, aryl or alkyl.

15

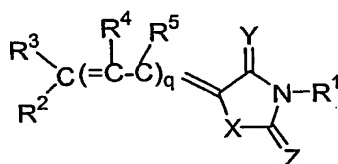
Also preferred are embodiments in which Ar^1 is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group, substituted or unsubstituted bicyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group and substituted or unsubstituted pyridyl.

In the most preferred embodiments of the invention, the compound has the formula:



wherein R_p is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

In another aspect, the invention provides compounds of the formula:

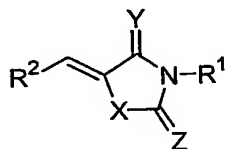


III

wherein the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 4; R^1 is hydrogen or a substituent having the formula L^1 -COOH, wherein L^1 has the meaning provided above; X represents a moiety selected from -S-, -O-, and -N(R_o)-, wherein R_o is H or lower alkyl; R^2 represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl(C_1 - C_8)alkyl, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl(C_1 - C_8)alkenyl, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl(C_1 - C_8)alkynyl, a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group having from 5-8 carbon atoms, or a group having the formula $(R_{2a})_r$ -(L) $_s$ - R_{2b} -, wherein R_{2a} and R_{2b} can be the same or different and represent a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group or a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group and R_{2a} can also represent a substituted or unsubstituted polycyclic group; R^3 represents H, substituted or unsubstituted (C_1 - C_8)alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl or substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl and L represents a divalent linking group selected from methylene, ethylene, propylene, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -C(O)-, -O-, -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O) $_2$ -, or -N(R_{2c})- wherein R_{2c} is selected from H or lower alkyl, and the subscripts r and s are each independently 0 or 1; Y represents O or S; Z represents O, S or N(R_{2d}) wherein R_{2d} is H or lower alkyl or R_{2d} and R^1 may be joined to form an imidazole or

benzimidazole group, with the proviso that when R^1 is hydrogen, R^3 is not substituted furan.

More particularly, the invention provides compounds having the formula:



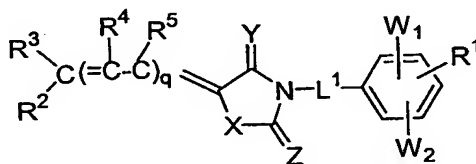
IV

wherein R^1 , R^2 , X, Y and Z have the meanings provided above. More preferably, X is O, S or NH; Y is O or S; and Z is O, S or N(R_{2d}) wherein R_{2d} is H or (C₁-C₅)alkyl or R_{2d} is combined with R^1 to form a benzimidazole moiety.

Preferably, R^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted group selected from a heterocyclic group, a biphenyl group, a bicyclic ring, a phenyl group, and a cinnamenyl group. Preferred heterocyclic groups include furan, thiophene, oxadiazole, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazole, triazole, pyridazine, 1,3-oxathiolane, thiazole, thiadiazole, imidazole, pyrrole and triazine. Preferred bicyclic rings include benzofuran, isobenzofuran, benzothiophene, isobenzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzopyrrole, indolenine, 2-isobenzazole, benzpyrazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, 1,2-benzodiazine, 1,3-benzodiazine, 1,2,3-benzotriazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, 1,2,3-benzotriazine, and 1,2,4-benzotriazine.

In this group of embodiments, the heterocyclic and bicyclic ring substituents being selected from (C₁-C₈)alkyl, halogen, (C₁-C₈)alkoxy, hydroxy, nitro or a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group; the phenyl group, biphenyl group and cinnamenyl group substituents being selected from carboxy, trifluoromethyl, (C₁-C₈)alkyl, halogen, (C₁-C₈)alkoxy, (C₁-C₈)acyloxy, cyano, carbalkoxy, (C₁-C₈)alkylthio, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfinyl, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfonyl, amino, (C₁-C₈)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₈)alkylamino, hydroxy, nitro, sulfonamido, or carboxamido.

In still another aspect, the invention provides compounds having the formula:

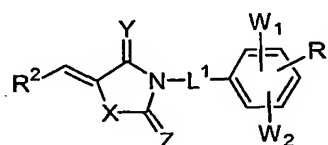


(V)

wherein R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , q, X, Y, Z, and L^1 have the meanings provided above; R^1 is H, -OH, -COOR_u, -CONR_vR_w, -SO₂NR_xR_y wherein R_u, R_v, R_w, R_x and R_y are H or lower

alkyl, or R^1 is a mono-heterocyclic group selected from furan, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, 1,3-oxathiolane, tetrazole, oxadiazole, oxazole, triazole, imidazoline, imidazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, pyrrole, piperidine, morpholine, triazine and pyrazole; and W_1 and W_2 are independently selected from H, (C_1-C_8) alkyl, (C_1-C_8) alkenyl, (C_1-C_8) alkynyl, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, perfluoroalkyl, difluoromethyl, (C_1-C_8) alkoxy, phenoxy, phenyl (C_1-C_8) alkoxy, (C_1-C_8) acyl, (C_1-C_8) acyloxy, cyano, carbalkoxy, thio, (C_1-C_8) alkylthio, (C_1-C_8) alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_8) alkylsulfonyl, amino, (C_1-C_8) alkylamino, di (C_1-C_8) alkylamino, sulfonamido, carboxamido and (C_1-C_8) alkanoylamino.

In a preferred group of embodiments, the compound has the formula:



(VI)

wherein R^1 , L^1 , X, Y and Z have the meanings provided above. W_1 and W_2 are independently selected from H, (C_1-C_8) alkyl, (C_1-C_8) alkenyl, (C_1-C_8) alkynyl, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, perfluoroalkyl, difluoromethyl, (C_1-C_8) alkoxy, phenoxy, (C_1-C_8) acyloxy, cyano, carbalkoxy, thio, (C_1-C_8) alkylthio, (C_1-C_8) alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_8) alkylsulfonyl, amino, (C_1-C_8) alkylamino, di (C_1-C_8) alkylamino, sulfonamido, carboxamido and (C_1-C_8) alkanoylamino.

More preferably, X is O, S or $N(R_0)$, wherein R_0 is H or lower alkyl; Y is O or S; and Z is O, S or $N(R_{2d})$ wherein R_{2d} is H or (C_1-C_5) alkyl.

R^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted mono- or bi-heterocyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted polycyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group having 5-8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenylether group, a substituted or unsubstituted cinnamyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted stilbenyl group. Preferred mono-heterocyclic groups are selected from furan, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, 1,3-oxathiolane, tetrazole, oxadiazole, oxazole, triazole, tetrazole, imidazoline, imidazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, pyrrole, piperidine, triazine and pyrazole. Preferred bi-heterocyclic groups are those having two mono-heterocyclic groups either linked together or fused (sharing two common ring vertices). Preferred polycyclic ring systems include benzofuran, isobenzofuran, benzothiophene, isobenzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzopyrrole, indolenine, 2-isobenzazole, benzpyrazole, quinoline,

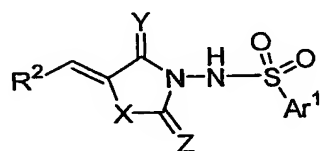
isoquinoline, 1,2-benzodiazine, 1,3-benzodiazine, 1,2,3-benzotriazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, 1,2,3-benzotriazine, 1,2,4-benzotriazine, naphthalene, anthracene, and fluorene.

5 Preferred substituents for the mono-heterocyclic groups, bi-heterocyclic groups, alicyclic groups, and polycyclic groups are (C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₁-C₈)alkenyl, (C₁-C₈)alkynyl, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, (C₁-C₈)alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl(C₁-C₈)alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl(C₁-C₈)alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl(C₁-C₈)alkynyl; carbalkoxy and thio.

10 Preferred substituents for the substituted phenyl group, substituted biphenyl group, substituted phenylether group, substituted cinnamenyl group, or substituted stilbenyl group include (C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₁-C₈)alkenyl, (C₁-C₈)alkynyl, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, carboxy, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, (C₁-C₈)alkoxy, phenoxy, (C₁-C₈)acyloxy, cyano, carbalkoxy, thio, (C₁-C₈)alkylthio, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfinyl, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfonyl, amino, (C₁-C₈)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₈)alkylamino, sulfonamido, 15 carboxamido, (C₁-C₈)alkanoylamino, 1-pyrrolidyl, 1-piperidinyl or 4-morpholinyl.

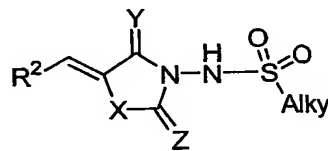
Preferably, Y is O or S, and Z is O, S or N(R_{2d}) wherein R_{2d} and R¹ are optionally linked to form an imidazole or benzimidazole ring.

20 In the most preferred embodiments, the compounds are selected from those having either of the formulae:



VIIa

or



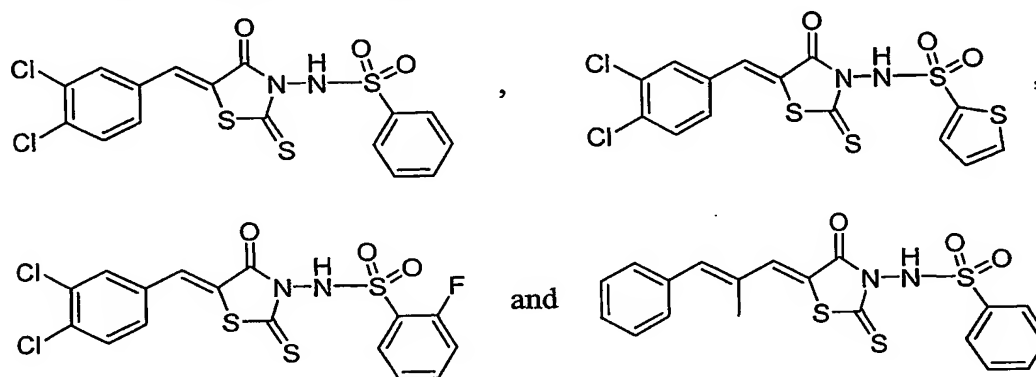
VIIb

wherein X, Y and Z have the meanings provided for formula VI.

25 Additionally, Ar¹ is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, and R² is a substituted or unsubstituted mono- or bi-heterocyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted polycyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group having 5-8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenylether group, a substituted or unsubstituted cinnamenyl group, or a substituted or 30 unsubstituted stilbenyl group. Preferred mono-heterocyclic groups are selected from furan, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, 1,3-oxathiolane, tetrazole, oxadiazole,

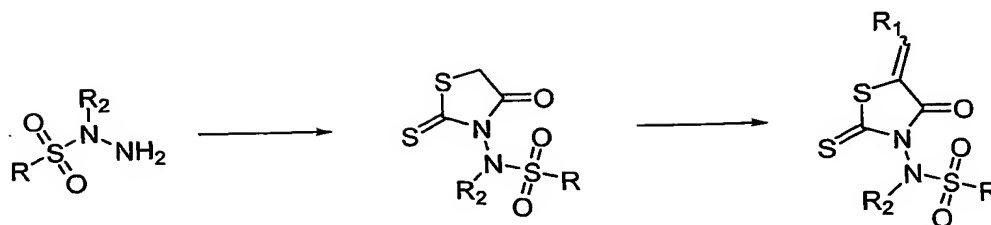
oxazole, triazole, tetrazole, imidazoline, imidazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, pyrrole, piperidine, triazine and pyrazole. Preferred bi-heterocyclic groups are those having two mono-heterocyclic groups either linked together or fused (sharing two common ring vertices). Preferred polycyclic ring systems include benzofuran, isobenzofuran, benzothiophene, isobenzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzopyrrole, indolenine, 2-isobenzazole, benzpyrazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, 1,2-benzodiazine, 1,3-benzodiazine, 1,2,3-benzotriazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, 1,2,3-benzotriazine, 1,2,4-benzotriazine, naphthalene, anthracene, and fluorene.

With regard to formulae VIIa and VIIb, the term alkyl is intended to include the full interpretation provided in the definitions above. Exemplary structures of compounds within this preferred group of embodiments are

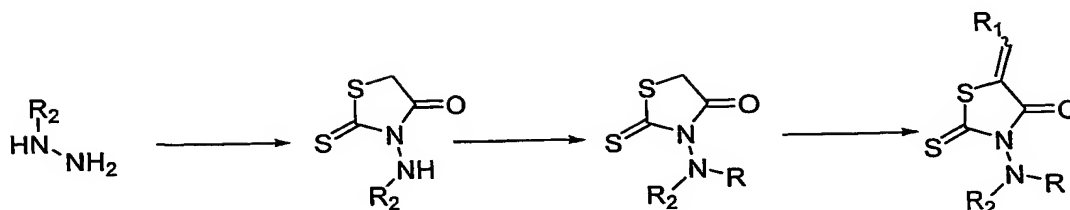


Preparation of the compounds. Compounds of the present invention can be prepared as generally outlined in one or more of Schemes A-E below, and as provided in the examples. Of course, the compounds of the present invention can be prepared by any method known in the art, including the methods used to prepare the compounds that are commercially available.

Scheme A



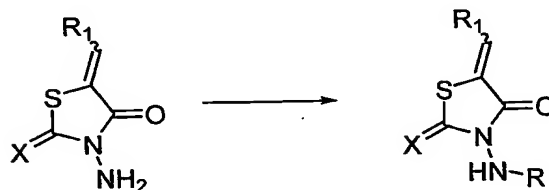
Scheme B



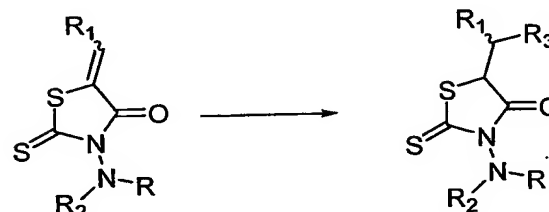
Scheme C



Scheme D



Scheme E



Scheme A illustrates the synthesis of *N*-substituted-3-(sulfonylamino)-5-(substitutedmethylene)rhodanine compounds. Sulfonylation of an appropriately substituted hydrazine may be followed by formation of the rhodanine ring upon treatment with bis(carboxymethyl)trithiocarbonate. Treatment of the resulting substituted rhodanine with base and an appropriate electrophile using methods known to those skilled in the art then results in the *N*-substituted 3-(sulfonylamino)-5-(substitutedmethylene)rhodanine.

Scheme B illustrates the synthesis of *N*-substituted and *N*-disubstituted 3-(sulfonylamino)-5-(substitutedmethylene)rhodanine compounds. Treatment of a substituted hydrazine with bis(carboxymethyl)trithiocarbonate followed by alkylation of the resulting substituted 3-aminorhodanine with an appropriate electrophile using

methods known to those skilled in the art results in the substituted 3-aminorhodanine. Alkylation with a suitable electrophile such as an aldehyde then gives the *N*-substituted 3-amino-5-(substitutedmethylene)rhodanine compound.

5 Scheme C illustrates the alkylation, acylation or sulfonylation of a 5-substitutedmethylene-2-substituted-4-oxothiazolidine. Alkylation may be performed by treatment with an appropriate electrophile (for example, alkyl halide, acyl halide, sulfonyl halide) using methods known to those skilled in the art.

Scheme D illustrates alkylation or acylation of a 3-amino-5-substitutedmethylene-2-substituted-4-oxothiazolidine. Alkylation or acylation may be performed by treatment with an appropriate electrophile such as alkyl or acyl halide using methods known to those skilled in the art.

Scheme E illustrates addition to the double bond of a substituted 3-aminorhodanine. Addition may be performed by treatment with an appropriate nucleophile or hydride transfer agent using methods known to those skilled in the art.

15

Analysis of the Compounds. The subject compounds and compositions may be demonstrated to have pharmacological activity, *e.g.*, antiviral activity, in *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays, as known in the art.

Certain preferred compounds and compositions are capable of specifically inhibiting or suppressing a viral infection, *e.g.*, an HCV infection. An *in vivo* assessment of the antiviral activity of the compounds of the invention may be made using an animal model of viral infection, *e.g.*, a primate model. Cell-based assays may be performed using, *e.g.*, a cell line directly infected with a virus. Cell-based assays for activity against a specific viral component, *e.g.*, a polymerase, may also be performed. Additionally, biochemical or mechanism-based assays, *e.g.*, transcription assays using a purified protein, Northern blot, RT-PCR, *etc.*, may be performed.

25

The above-described assays are exemplary and not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The skilled practitioner can appreciate that modifications can be made to conventional assays to develop equivalent assays that obtain the same result.

30

Combinatorial libraries of compounds that possess an electrophilic moiety capable of reacting with a thiol group can be screened for antiviral activity. Conventionally, new chemical entities with useful properties are generated by identifying a chemical compound (called a "lead compound") with some desirable property or activity, *e.g.*, antiviral activity, creating variants of the lead compound, and evaluating the

property and activity of those variant compounds. However, the current trend is to shorten the time scale for all aspects of drug discovery. Because of the ability to test large numbers of compounds quickly and efficiently, high throughput screening (HTS) methods are replacing conventional lead compound identification methods.

5 In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a library containing a large number of potential therapeutic compounds (candidate compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified
10 can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics.

A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis by combining a number of chemical "building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear
15 combinatorial chemical library, such as a polypeptide (*e.g.*, mutein) library, is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks called amino acids in every possible way for a given compound length (*i.e.*, the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds can be synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks (Gallop *et al.* (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37(9):1233-1251).

20 Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,010,175, Furka (1991) *Int. J. Pept. Prot. Res.* 37:487-493, Houghton *et al.* (1991) *Nature* 354: 84-88), peptoid libraries (PCT Publication No WO 91/19735), encoded peptide libraries (PCT Publication WO
25 93/20242), random bio-oligomer libraries (PCT Publication WO 92/00091), benzodiazepine libraries (U.S. Patent No. 5,288,514), libraries of diversomers, such as hydantoins, benzodiazepines and dipeptides (Hobbs *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909-6913), vinylogous polypeptide libraries (Hagihara *et al.* (1992) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:6568), libraries of nonpeptidyl peptidomimetics with a Beta-D-Glucose
30 scaffolding (Hirschmann *et al.* (1992) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:9217-9218), analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries (Chen *et al.* (1994) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 116:2661), oligocarbamate libraries (Cho *et al.* (1993) *Science* 261:1303) and/or peptidyl phosphonate libraries (Campbell *et al.* (1994) *J. Org. Chem.* 59:658). *See, generally,* Gordon *et al.* (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1385-1401, nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.*,

Stratagene Corp.), peptide nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,539,083), antibody libraries (*see, e.g.*, Vaughn *et. al.* (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14(3):309-314), and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (*see, e.g.*, Liang *et al.* (1996) *Science* 274:1520-1522, and U.S. Patent No. 5,593,853), and small organic molecule libraries (*see, e.g.*, benzodiazepines, Baum (1993) *C&EN* Jan 18, page 33; isoprenoids, U.S. Patent No. 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Patent No. 5,506,337; benzodiazepines, U.S. Patent No. 5,288,514; and the like).

Devices for the preparation of combinatorial libraries are commercially available (*see, e.g.*, 357 MPS, 390 MPS, Advanced Chem Tech, Louisville KY; Symphony, Rainin, Woburn MA; 433A Applied Biosystems, Foster City CA; 9050 Plus, Millipore, Bedford, MA).

A number of well known robotic systems have also been developed for solution phase chemistries. These systems includes automated workstations like the automated synthesis apparatus developed by Takeda Chemical Industries, LTD. (Osaka, Japan) and many robotic systems utilizing robotic arms (Zymate II, Zymark Corporation, Hopkinton MA; Orca, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto CA), which mimic the manual synthetic operations performed by a chemist. Any of the above devices are suitable for use with the present invention. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art. In addition, numerous combinatorial libraries are themselves commercially available (*see e.g.*, ComGenex, Princeton NJ; AsInEx, Moscow, Russia; Tripos, Inc., St. Louis MO; ChemStar, Ltd, Moscow, Russia; 3D Pharmaceuticals, Exton PA; Martek Biosciences, Columbia MD; *etc.*).

High throughput assays for the presence, absence, quantification, or other properties of particular compounds are well known to those of skill in the art. Such assays may be adapted to identify compounds capable of modifying a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase protein, *e.g.*, NS5B, using functional protein. Preferred assays thus detect enhancement or inhibition of HCV RNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity.

In addition, high throughput screening systems are commercially available (*see e.g.*, Zymark Corp., Hopkinton MA; Air Technical Industries, Mentor OH; Beckman Instruments, Inc., Fullerton CA; Precision Systems, Inc., Natick MA; *etc.*). These systems typically automate entire procedures, including all sample and reagent pipetting,

liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols for various high throughput systems. Thus, for
5 example, Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like.

Compositions

10 In view of the antiviral activity associated with the compounds described above, the present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more of the above compounds in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

In one embodiment, the invention provides the subject compounds
15 combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient such as sterile saline or other medium, water, gelatin, an oil, *etc.* to form pharmaceutically acceptable compositions. The compositions and/or compounds may be administered alone or in combination with any convenient carrier, diluent, *etc.* and such administration may be provided in single or multiple dosages. Useful carriers include solid, semi-solid or liquid media including
20 water and non-toxic organic solvents.

In another embodiment, the invention provides the subject compounds in the form of a prodrug, which can be metabolically or chemically converted to the subject compound by the recipient host. A wide variety of prodrug derivatives are known in the art such as those that rely on hydrolytic cleavage or oxidative activation of the prodrug.

25 The compositions may be provided in any convenient form, including tablets, capsules, lozenges, troches, hard candies, powders, sprays, creams, suppositories, *etc.* As such, the compositions, in pharmaceutically acceptable dosage units or in bulk, may be incorporated into a wide variety of containers. For example, dosage units may be included in a variety of containers including capsules, pills, *etc.*

30 Still other compositions of the present invention are those that combine two or more of the present compounds in one formulation, or one compound from the present invention with a second antiviral agent. Suitable antiviral agents include, in general acyclovir, famciclovir, ganciclovir, foscarnet, idoxuridine, sorivudine, trifluridine,

valacyclovir, cidofovir, didanosine, stavudine, zalcitabine, zidovudine, ribavirin, amantadine, rimantidine and oseltamivir.

Methods of Use

5

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides novel methods for the use of the foregoing compounds and compositions. In particular, the invention provides novel methods for treating or preventing viral infections, *e.g.*, HCV infection. The invention also provides novel methods for treating or preventing diseases resulting from, in whole or in part, viral infections, preferably diseases resulting from, in whole or in part, HCV infection, such as hepatitis C, cirrhosis, chronic liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma. The methods typically involve administering to a patient an effective amount of one or more of the subject compounds or compositions.

The compositions may be advantageously combined and/or used in combination with other antiviral agents which are either therapeutic or prophylactic agents, and different from the subject compounds. The compositions may also be advantageously combined and/or used in combination with agents that treat conditions often associated with the viral infections that are sensitive to the present compounds, such as anti-HIV agents or immunosuppressive agents. In many instances, administration in conjunction with the subject compositions enhances the efficacy of such agents. Accordingly, the present compounds, when combined or administered in combination with other antiviral agents, can be used in dosages which are less than the expected amounts when used alone, or less than the calculated amounts for combination therapy.

Exemplary treatment options for hepatitis C (HCV) include interferons, *e.g.*, interferon alfa-2b, interferon alfa-2a, and interferon alfacon-1. Less frequent interferon dosing can be achieved using pegylated interferon (interferon attached to a polyethylene glycol moiety which significantly improves its pharmacokinetic profile). Combination therapy with interferon alfa-2b (pegylated and unpegylated) and ribavirin has also been shown to be efficacious for some patient populations. Other agents currently being developed include RNA replication inhibitors (*e.g.*, ViroPharma's VP50406 series), antisense agents, therapeutic vaccines, protease inhibitors, helicase inhibitors and antibody therapy (monoclonal and polyclonal).

The compounds and compositions of the present invention may also be used with agents that enhance the body's immune system, including low-dose

cyclophosphamide, thymostimulin, vitamins and nutritional supplements (*e.g.*, antioxidants, including vitamins A, C, E, beta-carotene, zinc, selenium, glutathione, coenzyme Q-10 and echinacea), and vaccines, *e.g.*, the immunostimulating complex (ISCOM), which comprises a vaccine formulation that combines a multimeric presentation of antigen and an adjuvant.

The compositions and compounds of the invention and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof can be administered in any effective way such as *via* oral, parenteral or topical routes. Generally, the compounds are administered in dosages ranging from about 2 mg up to about 2,000 mg per day, although variations will necessarily occur depending on the disease target, the patient, and the route of administration. Preferred dosages are administered orally in the range of about 0.05 mg/kg to about 20 mg/kg, more preferably in the range of about 0.05 mg/kg to about 2 mg/kg, most preferably in the range of about 0.05 mg/kg to about 0.2 mg per kg of body weight per day.

EXAMPLES

Reagents and solvents used below can be obtained from commercial sources such as Aldrich Chemical Co. (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA). ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Gemini 400 MHz NMR spectrometer. Significant peaks are tabulated in the order: number of protons, multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br s, broad singlet) and coupling constant(s) in Hertz (Hz). Electron Ionization (EI) mass spectra were recorded on a Hewlett Packard 5989A mass spectrometer. Mass spectrometry results are reported as the ratio of mass over charge, followed by the relative abundance of each ion (in parentheses). In tables, a single *m/e* value is reported for the *M*+*H* (or as noted *M*-*H*) ion containing the most common atomic isotopes. Isotope patterns correspond to the expected formula in all cases. Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrometry analysis was conducted on a Hewlett-Packard 1100 MSD electrospray mass spectrometer using the HP1 100 HPLC for sample delivery. Normally the analyte was dissolved in methanol at 0.1 mg/mL and 1 microliter was infused with the delivery solvent into the mass spectrometer which scanned from 100 to 1500 daltons. All compounds could be analyzed in the positive ESI mode, using 1:1 acetonitrile/water with 1% acetic acid as the delivery solvent. The compounds provided

below could also be analyzed in the negative ESI mode, using 2mM NH₄OAc in acetonitrile/water as delivery solvent.

Examples 1-8 illustrate suitable methods of synthesis of representative compounds described in this invention.

5

Example 1

5-(4-chlorophenylmethylene)-3-amino-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (1).

A flask containing 15 mL methanol was charged with 1.0 g rhodanine (7.51 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 2.11 g 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (15.02 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and 1.85 g NaOAc (22.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The solution was allowed to stir at 65 °C for 2.2 h. The resulting slurry was removed from the bath, and the yellow solid was filtered off. The solid was washed (5 x MeOH) and dried under vacuum to give 638 mg of product (2.50 mmol, 33%). ¹H NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz) δ 7.87 (s, 1 H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.61 Hz, 2 H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 5.95 (s, 2 H). Anal. calcd for C₁₀H₇ClN₂OS₂: C, 44.36; H, 2.61; N, 10.35; S, 23.69. Found: C, 44.43; H, 2.61; N, 10.34; S, 23.54.

15

Example 2

5-(4-fluorophenylmethylene)-3-(benzene-sulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (2). 3-(Benzenesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine: Benzenesulfonyl hydrazide (25 g, 145 mmol) was suspended in 300 mL water and heated to 95 °C. After 2 hours the hydrazide was fully dissolved and 32.85 g bis(carboxymethyl)trithiocarbonate (145 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 20 h, and was then removed from the heat bath. The resulting yellow solid was filtered, and washed (3 x H₂O). The solid was then recrystallized from hot EtOH to give the product as light yellow crystals 16.39 g (56.91 mmol, 39%).

20

25

5-(4-fluorophenylmethylene)-3-(benzenesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine: 3-(Benzenesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine 624 mg (2.17 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was combined with 349 μL 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (3.26 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and 18 mg NaOAc (0.217 mmol, 0.1 equiv) in 8 mL MeOH. The solution was allowed to stir for 5 h, at which time the resulting yellow solid was removed *via* filtration. The solid was washed (4 x MeOH) and dried under vacuum to give the product as a

30

yellow solid 83.5 mg (0.212 mmol, 10%). ¹H NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz) δ 7.90-9.86 (m, 3 H), 7.77-7.70 (m, 3 H), 7.61 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H).

Example 3

5

5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-3-(methanesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (3). 3-(Methanesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine:

Methanesulfonyl hydrazide (12.2 g, 110 mmol) was dissolved in 100 mL H₂O and the solution was heated to 95 °C followed by the addition of 25 g
10 bis(carboxymethyl)trithiocarbonate (110 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The solution was allowed to stir at 95 °C for 16 h, and then the bath was removed and the solution was allowed to cool to rt. The solution was extracted (3 x CH₂Cl₂) and the organic portion was washed 1 x H₂O. The combined organics were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2% MeOH:CH₂Cl₂) gave the
15 product as a tacky yellow resin 14.13 g (62.54 mmol, 57%).

5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-3-(methanesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine: 3-(Methanesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine 269 mg (1.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in 3 mL MeOH followed by the addition of 208 mg 3,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde (1.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 10 mg NaOAc (0.119 mmol, 0.1
20 equiv). The solution was allowed to stir for 24 hours, at which time the yellow solid was removed by filtration. The solid was washed (4 x MeOH) and dried under vacuum to give the 248 mg of the product as a yellow solid (0.649 mmol, 55%). ¹H NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz) δ 8.01 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.95 (s, 1 H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.63 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.28 (s, 3 H).

25

Example 4

5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-3-(benzoyl)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (4). A 50 mL flask was charged with 899 mg rhodanine (6.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1.77 g 3,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde (10.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv), 1.66 g sodium acetate (20.25 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and 20 mL methanol. The mixture was heated to 65 °C
30 with stirring for 1.75 h. The yellow solid was then filtered and washed (4 x MeOH) to

give the product 5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine as a yellow solid (1.059 g 3.67 mmol, 54%).

5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (100mg, 0.345mmol, 1.0equiv) was suspended in 653 μ L of anhydrous pyridine, followed by the addition of 44 μ L benzoyl chloride (0.379mmol, 1.1 equiv). After about 2 minutes a yellow precipitate formed. The reaction was stirred at rt for 30 minutes. The pyridine was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexanes) to yield 62mg of 5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-3-(benzoyl)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (0.157 mmol, 46%) as a yellow solid. Anal. calcd for C₁₇H₉Cl₂NO₂S₂: C, 51.78; H, 2.30; N, 3.55; S, 16.26. Found: C, 52.04; H, 2.47; N, 3.48; S, 16.26.

Example 5

5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-2,4-thiazolidinedione (5). A flask was charged with 5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (prepared as in example 4 above, 250mg, 0.868mmol, 1.0 equiv) followed by the addition of 1.7 mL pyridine and 3-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (215mg, 1.018mmol, 1.2 equiv). The flask was sealed and placed in a 95°C oil bath for 2.5 hrs. Following heating ice water was added to the reaction mixture, and the dark brown precipitate was collected by filtration. The precipitate was washed (3 x H₂O) then dissolved in methylene chloride. The methylene chloride solution was dried with sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexanes) to yield 34.6mg (0.126mmol, 14%) of the product 5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-2,4-thiazolidinedione as a beige solid. Anal. calcd for C₁₀H₅Cl₂NO₂S: C, 43.81; H, 1.84; Cl, 25.87; N, 5.11; S, 11.70. Found: C, 43.83; H, 1.85; N, 5.10; Cl, 25.76; S, 11.71.

Example 6

5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-3-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (6). A flask was charged with 5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (prepared as in example 4 above, 300mg, 1.038mmol, 1.0 equiv), 4-chlorobenzene sulfonyl chloride (329mg, 1.557mmol, 1.5 equiv), and 2 mL of

DMF. Sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 63mg, 1.557mmol, 1.5 equiv) was then added in one portion. The reaction was stirred at rt overnight. After 24 h, water was added to the reaction, and the mixture was then extracted with methylene chloride. The methylene chloride solution was dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Crystallization from methylene chloride yielded 3mg (6.4μmol, 0.6%) of product 5-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-3-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine as a yellow solid. FAB-MS: m/z 486 ($M+Na^+$).

Example 7

10

3-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-1-(4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (7). A flame dried flask was charged with 444 mg sodium hydride (60% wt in oil, 11.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv) under N_2 . The solid was washed (2 x hexanes) followed by the addition of 100 mL anhydrous THF. The solution was cooled to 0 °C followed by the addition of 1 g 5-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (10.09 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The solution was allowed to stir for 20 min, followed by the addition of 1.96 g 4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (10.09 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 10 mL THF. After stirring for an additional 50 min, the solution was diluted with sat. $NaHCO_3$, and the THF was removed under reduced pressure. The solution was then extracted (3 x EtOAc), dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 30% EtOAc/hexanes) gave the product 1-(4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone as a white solid (949 mg, 3.69 mmol, 37%).

A flame dried flask was charged with 332 mg 1-(4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (prepared above, 1.29 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 10 mL THF under N_2 . The solution was cooled to -78 °C followed by the addition of 1.68 mL of a 1.0 M solution of sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1.68 mmol, 1.3 equiv). The solution was allowed to stir for an additional 40 min followed by the addition of 271 mg 3,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde (1.54 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 2 mL THF. After stirring an additional 10 min, the solution was diluted with 10 mL 0.1 N HCl and allowed to warm to rt. The solution was then extracted (3 x Et_2O), washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification *via* flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 1% MeOH/ CH_2Cl_2) gave the product 3-(3,4-dichlorophenylmethylene)-1-(4-

fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone as a white foam (39 mg, 0.0937 mmol, 7%). ¹H NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz) δ 8.28 (m, 2 H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 2 Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.70-7.63 (m, 3 H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.86 (m, 1 H), 3.59 (m, 1 H), 2.92 (m, 1 H), 1.56 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3 H).

5

Example 8

5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl-1-ethylene)-3-(benzene-sulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (8). A 50 mL flask equipped with a Dean-Stark trap and condenser was charged with 486 mg 3-(benzenesulfonylamino)-4-oxo-2-thionothiazolidine (prepared as in example 2, 1.688 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 319 mg 3,4-dichloroacetophenone (1.688 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1.84 mL piperidine (13.07 mmol, 11.0 equiv), 3.84 mL acetic acid (67.5 mmol, 40.0 equiv), and 25 mL benzene. The solution was heated to reflux for 6 h, followed by removal of the volatile components under reduced pressure. Purification via flash chromatography (SiO₂, 2% MeOH/hexanes) gave the product as a yellow solid (22 mg, 0.0483 mmol, 3%). ¹H NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz, mixture of olefin isomers) δ (major isomer) 7.83 (m, 2 H), 7.80 (m, 1 H), 7.69 (m, 1 H), 7.65-7.55 (m, 3 H), 7.51 (m, 1 H), 2.7 (s, 3 H); ESI-MS *m/z* 458.1 (M+H⁺).

15

Example 9

Compounds of the present invention were evaluated for HCV NS5B inhibitory activity. IC₅₀ values, representing the concentration of the compound at which 50% of the activity is inhibited, were measured as described below. A substantial number of the compounds exhibited IC₅₀ values ranging from less than 1 to about 30 μM or more.

20

Materials

Recombinant HCV Δ 21 NS5B polymerase purified from *E. coli*

Template: Transcribed HCV 3' UTR RNA (567 nt) (Figure 3)

Signal Detection: ³²P or ³³P CTP incorporation

30

Methods

Template/Label Mixture (per reaction)	Enzyme Dilution Mixture (per reaction)
5mM MgCl ₂	20 mM Tris 7.5
2 mM DTT	30 mM KCl
5 μ M ATP	2 mM DTT
1 μ M UTP	10 % Glycerol
0.05 μ M CTP	100 nM HCV Δ 21 NS5B polymerase
0.05 μ M 3' UTR RNA Template	H ₂ O to 10 μ L
0.001 to 0.1 μ Ci ³² P CTP	
H ₂ O to 40 μ L	

1. Assay was initiated by mixing 40 μ L of template/label mixture with 10 μ L of enzyme dilution mixture.
2. The assay plates were covered and incubated at 41 °C for 60 min.
3. Reactions were filtered through 96-well DEAE-81 filter plates *via* vacuum to capture labeled reaction products. Plates were then washed under vacuum with multiple volumes of 0.5 M NaHPO₄ or 2x PBS to remove unincorporated label. The plates were counted to assess the level of product synthesis over background controls.

10

Protocol

1. Compounds were serially diluted as 20x stock in DMSO in 96-well plate, usually from 2 to 600 μ M. Controls were enzyme without compound (100% activity remaining) and no enzyme (0% activity background).
2. Template label mixture was added first to assay plates. 2.5 μ L of each compound dilution was added by multichannel pipetting to each mixture, according to predetermined pattern. Enzyme/no enzyme mix was added next according to pattern and mixed. Assay plates were incubated and processed as above. A large scale semiroboticized version was devised from this format to screen large numbers of individual compounds employing a customized assay plate that could be used to incubate the reaction and capture the incorporated products simultaneously.
3. Data were analyzed using commercially available software, *e.g.*, Excel (Microsoft).

Figure 2 provides structures and activity for several examples of compounds of the present invention. Activity is listed as follows: $IC_{50} \leq 30 \mu M$, ++; $IC_{50} > 30 \mu M$, +.

5 All publications and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference. Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be readily apparent to those of
10 ordinary skill in the art in light of the teachings of this invention that certain changes and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A compound that binds to a cysteine residue in the RNA-dependent
2 RNA polymerase (RdRp) protein of a virus forming a covalent bond.

1 2. A compound of Claim 1, wherein said RdRp protein is NS5B.

1 3. A compound of Claim 1, wherein said virus is hepatitis C virus
2 (HCV).

1 4. A compound of Claim 1, wherein said cysteine residue corresponds
2 to cysteine 366 in HCV NS5B.

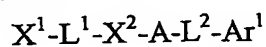
3 5. A compound of Claim 1, wherein said RdRp is NS5B and said
4 virus is HCV.

1 6. A compound of claim 5, wherein said covalent bond is irreversible
2 under physiological conditions.

1 7. A compound of claim 5, wherein said covalent bond is reversible
2 under physiological conditions.

8. A compound of claim 1, wherein said covalent bond results from a reaction selected from the group consisting of a Michael addition of said cysteine residue to an activated double or triple bond in said compound, an aromatic or aliphatic nucleophilic substitution reaction of said cysteine residue with an electrophilic center in said compound, a thioester forming reaction between said cysteine residue and a carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid derivative in said compound, a disulfide forming reaction between said cysteine residue and a sulfur-containing group in said compound, and a hemi-thioetal forming reaction between said cysteine residue and an activated or unactivated carbonyl group in said compound.

1 9. A compound useful for the covalent modification of a viral RNA-
2 dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) protein, said compound having the formula (I):



4 wherein

5 A is an electrophilic group that reacts with a cysteine residue of said RdRp
6 protein;

7 Ar¹ is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or
8 unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

9 X¹ is a member selected from the group consisting of -H, substituted or
10 unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted
11 heteroaryl, -CN, -CO₂H, -SO₃H, -C(O)NHOH, -NH₂, -OH, -NH(lower alkyl), -O(lower
12 alkyl), -N(lower alkyl)₂, and -C(O)-NH(3-tetrazolyl);

13 L¹ is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
14 -CH₂CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_a)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_a)-,
15 -CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-, -N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂-, -N(R_a)-O-,
16 =N-O-, lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene, -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_a)-lower alkylene,
17 -SO₂N(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower
18 alkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-,
19 -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower alkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)-O-,
20 =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower
21 heteroalkylene, N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
22 heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
23 heteroalkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
24 heteroalkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower
25 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and
26 heteroaryl;

27 X² is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or
28 unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted or unsubstituted
29 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl;

30 L² is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
31 -CH₂CH₂-, -(C(R_c)=C(R_d))_m-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_e)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_e)-,
32 -CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-, -N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-, lower
33 alkylene, perfluoro lower alkylene, polyfluoro lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene,
34 -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_e)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower
35 alkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-CON(R_e)-,
36 -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
37 alkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene,

38 lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkylene, N(R_e)-lower
 39 heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-,
 40 -CON(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower
 41 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
 42 heteroalkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)-O-,
 43 =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and heteroaryl, wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f are each
 44 members independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower
 45 heteroalkyl, -C(O)-lower alkyl, -C(O)-lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)₂-lower alkyl, and -
 46 S(O)₂-lower heteroalkyl;

47 the subscript n is an integer of from 0 to 2;

48 the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 3;

49 the bond between X² and A can be a single, double or triple bond,

50 depending on the nature of X² and A; and

51 wherein when L¹ and L² may be linked together *via* a single bond, -O-, -S-

52 or amide group to form a new 5 to 7 membered ring;

53 with the proviso that when A is an sp²-hybridized carbon atom and X² is substituted or

54 unsubstituted rhodanine, L¹ is not -CH₂-CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C- or aryl.

1 10. A compound in accordance with claim 9, wherein

2 X² is selected from the group consisting of a 5 to 7 membered cycloalkyl
 3 ring, a 5 to 7 membered heterocycloalkyl ring containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, an aryl
 4 group and a heteroaryl group;

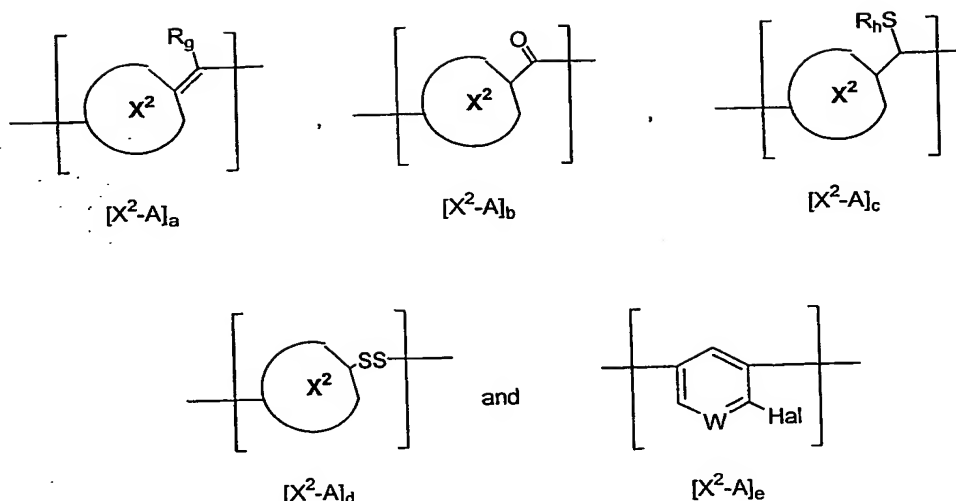
5 A is selected from the group consisting of an sp²-hybridized carbon atom
 6 and an sp³-hybridized carbon atom;

7 L² is a single bond; and

8 X² and A are joined *via* a single or double bond.

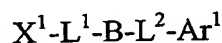
1 11. A compound in accordance with claim 10, wherein

2 X²-A- is selected from the group consisting of:



3
4 wherein R_g is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower
5 alkoxy and F; R_n is selected from the group consisting of H, $-S(O)_n$ -lower alkyl, $-S(O)_n$ -
6 lower heteroalkyl, $-S(O)_n$ -aryl and $-S(O)_n$ -heteroaryl;
7 W is CH or N; Hal is a halogen atom; and
8 X^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted member selected from the group
9 consisting of a 5-6 membered cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl containing
10 from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, heteroaryl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and aryl.

1 12. A compound having the formula (II):



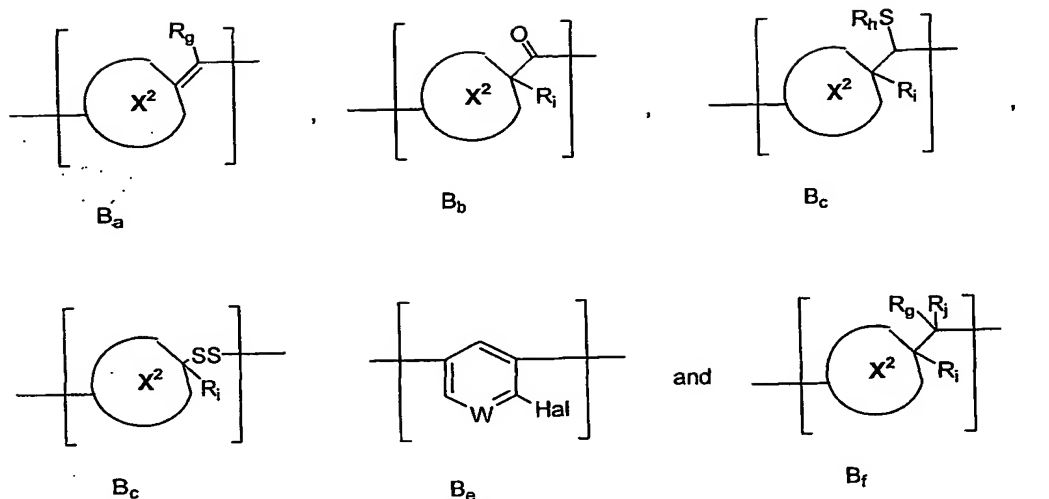
2 wherein

3 Ar^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or
4 unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

5 X^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of -H, substituted or
6 unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted
7 heteroaryl, -CN, $-CO_2H$, $-SO_3H$, $-C(O)NHOH$, $-NH_2$, -OH, $-NH$ (lower alkyl), $-O$ (lower
8 alkyl), $-N$ (lower alkyl) $_2$, and $-C(O)-NH$ (3-tetrazolyl);

9 L^1 is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
10 $-CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, -O-, $-S(O)_n-$, $-N(R_a)-$, $-C(O)-$, $-C(O)O-$, $-SO_2N(R_a)-$,
11 $-CON(R_a)-$, $-N(R_a)CON(R_b)-$, $-N(R_a)N(R_b)-$, $-N(R_a)SO_2N(R_b)-$, $-N(R_a)SO_2-$, $-N(R_a)-O-$,
12 $=N-O-$, lower alkylene, $-O$ -lower alkylene, $-S(O)_n$ -lower alkylene, $N(R_a)$ -lower alkylene,
13 $-SO_2N(R_a)$ -lower alkylene, lower alkylene- $SO_2N(R_a)-$, $-CON(R_a)$ -lower alkylene, lower
14 alkylene- $CON(R_a)-$, $-N(R_a)CON(R_b)$ -lower alkylene, lower alkylene- $N(R_a)N(R_b)-$,
15 $-N(R_a)SO_2N(R_b)$ -lower alkylene, $-N(R_a)-O$ -lower alkylene, lower alkylene- $N(R_a)-O-$,
16 $-N(R_a)SO_2N(R_b)$ -lower alkylene, $-N(R_a)-O$ -lower alkylene, lower alkylene- $N(R_a)-O-$,

- 17 =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower
 18 heteroalkylene, N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 19 heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 20 heteroalkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 21 heteroalkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower
 22 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and
 23 heteroaryl;
- 24 L² is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
 25 -CH₂CH₂-, -(C(R_c)=C(R_d))_m-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_e)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_e)-,
 26 -CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-, -N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-, lower
 27 alkylene, perfluoro lower alkylene, polyfluoro lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene,
 28 -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_e)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower
 29 alkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-CON(R_e)-,
 30 -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
 31 alkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene,
 32 lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkylene, N(R_e)-lower
 33 heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-,
 34 -CON(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower
 35 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
 36 heteroalkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)-O-,
 37 =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and heteroaryl, wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f are each
 38 members independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower
 39 heteroalkyl, -C(O)-lower alkyl, -C(O)-lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)₂-lower alkyl, and -
 40 S(O)₂-lower heteroalkyl;
- 41 the subscript n is an integer of from 0 to 2;
 42 the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 3;
 43 B is selected from the group consisting of:



wherein X^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted member selected from the group consisting of a 5-6 membered cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, heteroaryl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and aryl;

W is CH or N;

R_g is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy and F;

R_h is selected from the group consisting of H, $-S(O)_n$ -lower alkyl, $-S(O)_n$ -lower heteroalkyl, $-S(O)_n$ -aryl and $-S(O)_n$ -heteroaryl;

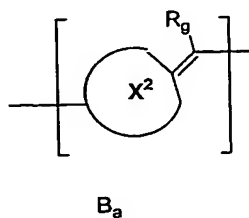
R_i is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower heteroalkyl, or a bond that links the atom bearing R_i with another atom in the X^2 ring;

R_j is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, F and lower alkoxy; and

Hal is a halogen atom;

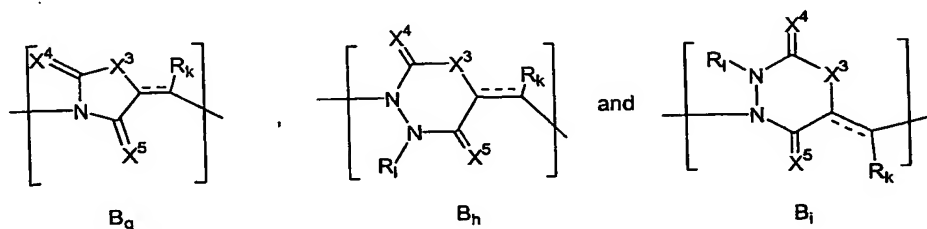
wherein when L^1 and L^2 may be linked together *via* a single bond, -O-, -S- or amide group to form a new 5 to 7 membered ring;

with the proviso that when B is



65 and X^2 is rhodanine, L^1 is not $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ or aryl.

1 13. A compound in accordance with claim 12, wherein B is selected
2 from the group consisting of:



3
4 wherein

5 R_k is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower
6 heteroalkyl and F;

7 R_1 is H or lower alkyl;

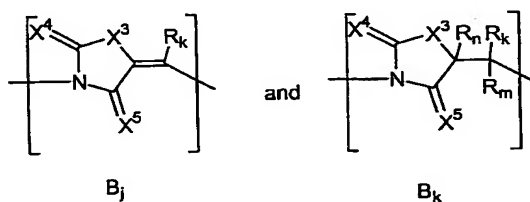
8 X^3 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, CH_2 , $\text{CH}(\text{lower alkyl})$,
9 $\text{C}(\text{lower alkyl})_2$, NH and $\text{N}(\text{lower alkyl})$;

10 X^4 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH and $\text{N}(\text{lower alkyl})$,
11 or X^4 and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon
12 having two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower
13 alkyl and lower heteroalkyl;

14 X^5 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH and $\text{N}(\text{lower alkyl})$,
15 or X^5 and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon
16 having two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower
17 alkyl, lower alkoxy, aryloxy, lower thioalkoxy and arylthioxy; and

18 $---$ represents either a single or double bond, with the proviso that when a
19 single bond is intended, the ring atom bearing said single bond bears an additional
20 substituent selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy and F.

1 14. A compound of claim 13, wherein B is selected from the group
2 consisting of:



3
4 wherein

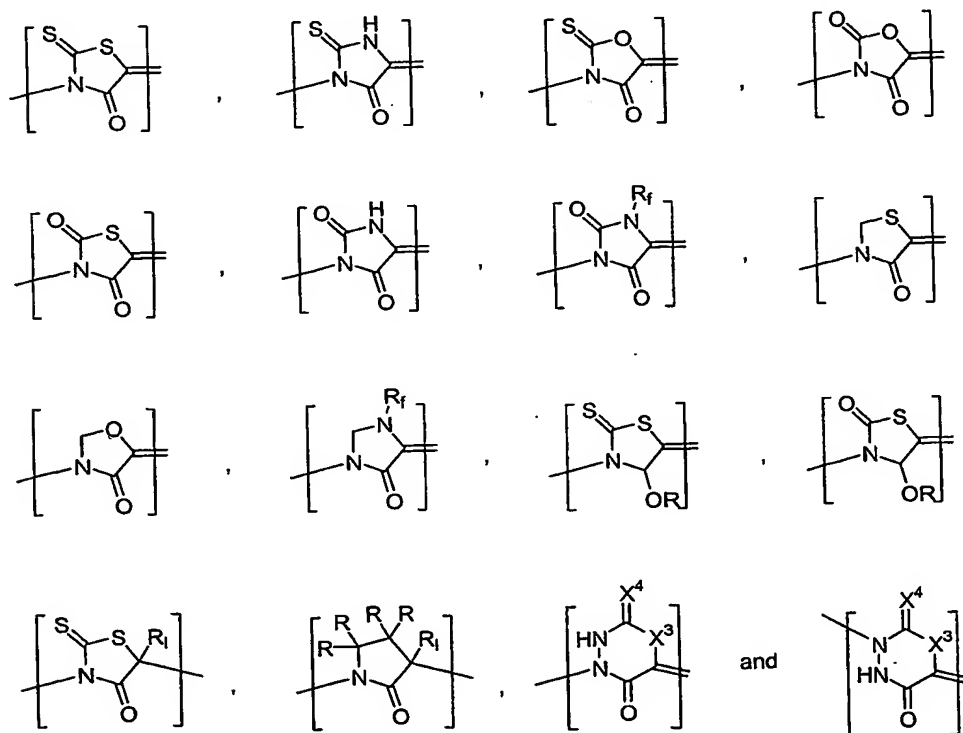
5 R_k , R_m and R_n are each independently selected from the group consisting
6 of H, F, lower alkyl and lower alkoxy;

7 X^3 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, C(lower alkyl)₂, NH and
8 N(lower alkyl);

9 X^4 is selected from the group consisting of O and S, or X^4 and the carbon
10 atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon having two substituents
11 independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl and lower heteroalkyl;

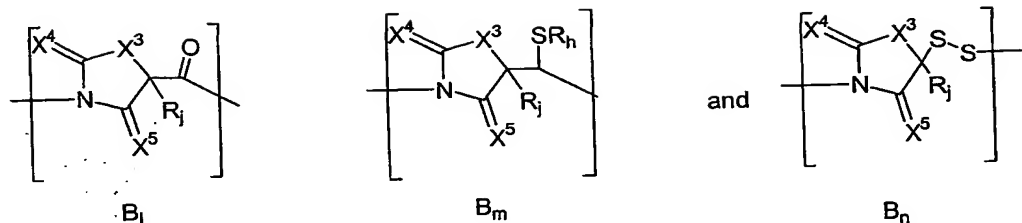
12 X^5 is selected from the group consisting of O and S, or X^5 and the carbon
13 atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon having two substituents
14 independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy and lower
15 thioalkoxy.

1 15. A compound of claim 14, wherein B is selected from the group
2 consisting of:



3
4 wherein any unlabeled R groups are independently selected from the group consisting of
5 H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy and F.

1 16. A compound of claim 12 wherein B is selected from the group
2 consisting of:

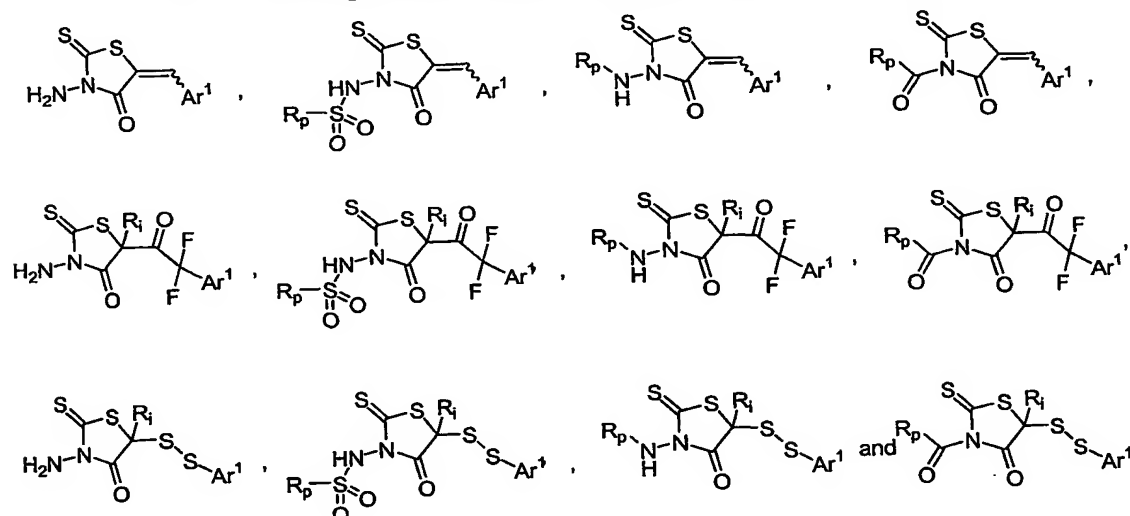


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1 17. A compound of claim 12, wherein L^1 is selected from the group
 2 consisting of $-N(R_a)-$, $-N(R_a)$ -alkylene, alkylene- $SO_2-N(R_a)-$, $-SO_2-N(R_a)-$ and
 3 $-N(R_a)SO_2-$; and X^1 is selected from the group consisting of H, aryl and alkyl.

1 18. A compound of claim 12, wherein Ar^1 is selected from the group
 2 consisting of substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group, substituted or unsubstituted
 3 bicyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group and substituted or unsubstituted
 4 pyridyl.

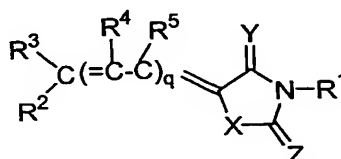
1 19. A compound of claim 17, said compound having the formula:



2

3 wherein R_p is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted alkyl,
 4 substituted or unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

1 20. A compound of Claim 12, said compound having the formula (III):



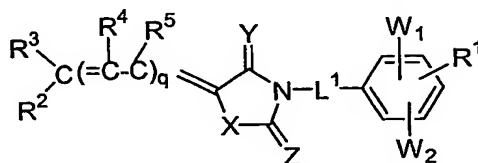
2

3 wherein

4 the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 4;

- 5 R^1 is hydrogen or a substituent having the formula $-L^1-COOH$;
 6 X is a moiety selected from $-S-$, $-O-$, and $-N(R_o)-$, wherein R_o is H or
 7 lower alkyl;
 8 R^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted aryl(C_1-C_8)alkyl, a substituted or
 9 unsubstituted aryl(C_1-C_8)alkenyl, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl(C_1-C_8)alkynyl, a
 10 substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group having from 5-8 carbon atoms, or a group
 11 having the formula $(R_{2a})_r-(L)_s-R_{2b}-$, wherein R_{2a} and R_{2b} can be the same or different and
 12 represent a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group or a substituted or
 13 unsubstituted phenyl group, R_{2a} can also represent a substituted or unsubstituted
 14 polycyclic group, and L represents a divalent linking group selected from methylene,
 15 ethylene, propylene, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-C(O)-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, or $-N(R_{2c})-$,
 16 wherein R_{2c} is selected from H or lower alkyl, and the subscripts r and s are each
 17 independently 0 or 1;
 18 R^3 is selected from the group consisting of H, substituted or unsubstituted
 19 (C_1-C_8)alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl or substituted and unsubstituted
 20 heteroaryl;
 21 Y represents O or S; and
 22 Z represents O, S or $N(R_{2d})$, wherein R_{2d} is H or lower alkyl, or R_{2d} and R^1
 23 may be joined to form an imidazole or benzimidazole group;
 24 with the proviso that when R^1 is hydrogen, R^3 is not substituted furan.

1 21. A compound of Claim 12, said compound having the formula (V):



2 wherein

- 3 R^1 is H, $-OH$, $-COOR_u$, $-CONR_vR_w$, $-SO_2NR_xR_y$ wherein R_u , R_v , R_w , R_x
 4 and R_y are H or lower alkyl, or R^1 is a mono-heterocyclic group selected from furan,
 5 thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, 1,3-oxathiolane, tetrazole, oxadiazole,
 6 oxazole, triazole, imidazoline, imidazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, pyrrole, piperidine,
 7 morpholine, triazine and pyrazole; and
 8 W_1 and W_2 are independently selected from H, (C_1-C_8)alkyl, (C_1-
 9 C_8)alkenyl, (C_1-C_8)alkynyl, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, perfluoroalkyl, difluoromethyl, (C_1-
 10 C_8)alkenyl, (C_1-C_8)alkynyl, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, perfluoroalkyl, difluoromethyl, (C_1-

- 11 C₈)alkoxy, phenoxy, phenyl(C₁-C₈)alkoxy, (C₁-C₈)acyl, (C₁-C₈)acyloxy, cyano,
 12 carbalkoxy, thio, (C₁-C₈)alkylthio, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfinyl, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfonyl, amino, (C₁-
 13 C₈)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₈)alkylamino, sulfonamido, carboxamido and (C₁-
 14 C₈)alkanoylamino.

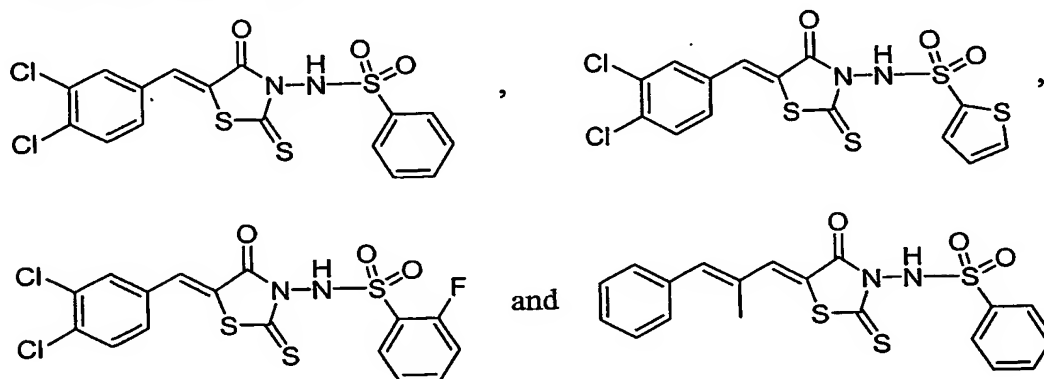
1 22. A compound of Claim 12, said compound having a formula
 2 selected from the group consisting of



3
 4 wherein

5 R² is a substituted or unsubstituted mono- or bi-heterocyclic group, a
 6 substituted or unsubstituted polycyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group
 7 having 5-8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, a substituted or
 8 unsubstituted biphenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenylether group, a
 9 substituted or unsubstituted cinnameryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted stilbenyl
 10 group.

1 23. The compound of Claim 22, wherein said compound is selected
 2 from the group consisting of

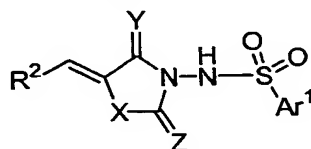


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1

24. A compound having the formula (VIIa):



2

3 wherein

4 Ar^1 is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted
5 aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

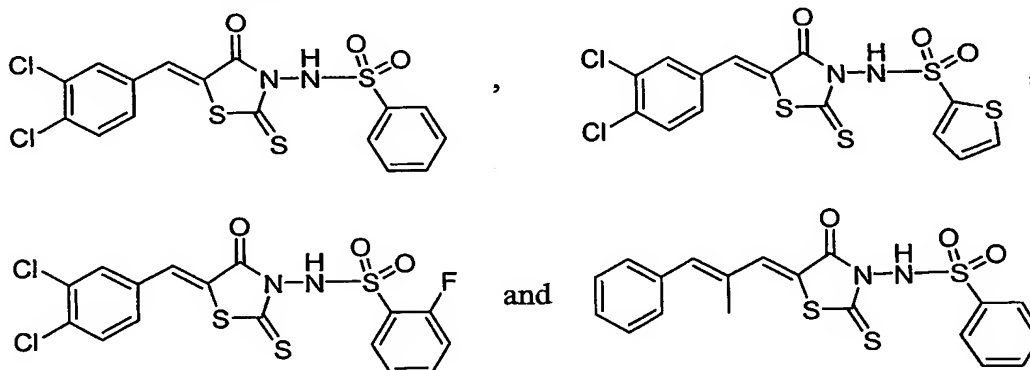
6 X is selected from $-\text{S}-$, $-\text{O}-$ and $-\text{N}(\text{R}_o)-$, wherein R_o is H or lower alkyl;

7 Y is O or S; and

8 Z is O, S or $\text{N}(\text{R}_{2d})$, wherein R_{2d} is H or lower alkyl, or R_{2d} and R^1 may be
9 joined to form an imidazole or benzimidazole group; and

10 R^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted mono- or bi-heterocyclic group, a
11 substituted or unsubstituted polycyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group
12 having 5-8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, a substituted or
13 unsubstituted biphenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenylether group, a
14 substituted or unsubstituted cinnameryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted stilbenyl
15 group.

1 25. The compound of Claim 24, wherein said compound is selected
2 from the group consisting of



3

4

1 26. A compound useful for the covalent modification of a viral RNA-
2 dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) protein, said compound having the formula:



4 wherein

5 A is an electrophilic group that reacts with a cysteine residue of said viral
6 RNA-dependent RNA polymerase protein;

7 Ar^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or
8 unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

9 X^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of -H, substituted or
 10 unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted
 11 heteroaryl, -CN, -CO₂H, -SO₃H, -C(O)NHOH, -NH₂, -OH, -NH(lower alkyl), -O(lower
 12 alkyl), -N(lower alkyl)₂, and -C(O)-NH(3-tetrazolyl);

13 L^1 is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of -O-,
 14 -S(O)_n-, -N(R_a)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-,
 15 -N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂-, -N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-, lower alkylene,
 16 -O-lower alkylene, -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_a)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower
 17 alkylene, lower alkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower
 18 alkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-,
 19 -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower alkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)-O-,
 20 =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower
 21 heteroalkylene, N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 22 heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 23 heteroalkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 24 heteroalkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower
 25 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene and heteroaryl;

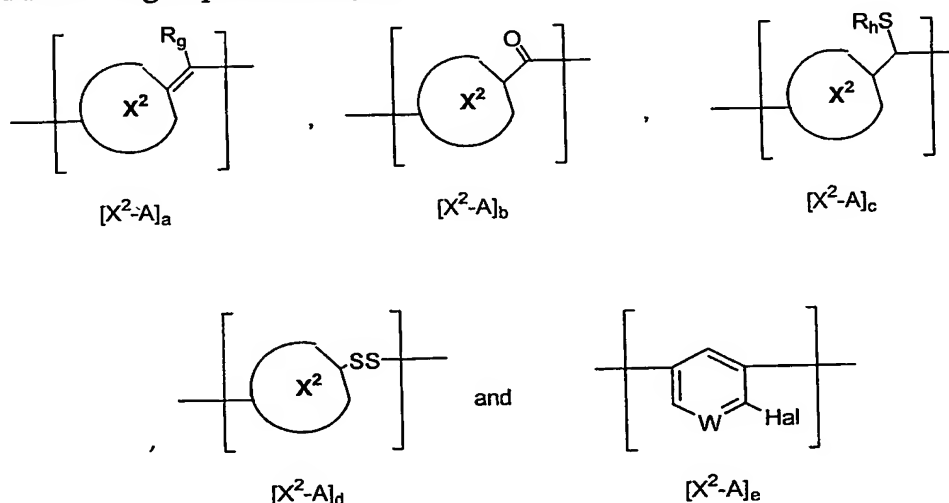
26 X^2 is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or
 27 unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted or unsubstituted
 28 cycloalkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl;

29 L^2 is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
 30 -CH₂CH₂-, -(C(R_c)=C(R_d))_m-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_e)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_e)-,
 31 -CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-, -N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-, lower
 32 alkylene, perfluoro lower alkylene, polyfluoro lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene,
 33 -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_e)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower
 34 alkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-CON(R_e)-,
 35 -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
 36 alkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene,
 37 lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkylene, N(R_e)-lower
 38 heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-,
 39 -CON(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower
 40 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
 41 heteroalkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)-O-,
 42 =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and heteroaryl;

43 wherein R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , R_e and R_f are each members independently selected
 44 from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower heteroalkyl, -C(O)-lower alkyl,
 45 -C(O)-lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)₂-lower alkyl, and -S(O)₂-lower heteroalkyl;
 46 the subscript n is an integer of from 0 to 2;
 47 the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 3;
 48 the bond between X^2 and A can be a single, double or triple bond,
 49 depending on the nature of X^2 and A; and
 50 wherein when L^1 and L^2 may be linked together *via* a single bond, -O-, -S-
 51 or amide group to form a new 5 to 7 membered ring.

1 27. A compound in accordance with claim 26, wherein X^2 is selected
 2 from the group consisting of a 5 to 7 membered cycloalkyl ring, a 5 to 7 membered
 3 heterocycloalkyl ring containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, an aryl group and a heteroaryl
 4 group; A is selected from the group consisting of an sp^2 -hybridized carbon atom and an
 5 sp^3 -hybridized carbon atom; L^2 is a single bond; and X^2 and A are joined *via* a single or
 6 double bond.

1 28. A compound in accordance with claim 27, wherein - X^2 -A- is
 2 selected from the group consisting of:



3 wherein R_g is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower
 4 alkoxy and F;
 5 R_h is selected from the group consisting of H, -S(O)_n-lower alkyl, -S(O)_n-
 6 lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)_n-aryl and -S(O)_n-heteroaryl; W is CH or N; Hal is a halogen
 7 atom; and X^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted member selected from the group consisting
 8

9 of a 5-6 membered cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl containing from 1 to 3
 10 heteroatoms, heteroaryl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and aryl.

1 29. A compound having the formula (II):



3 wherein

4 Ar^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or
 5 unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl;

6 X^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of -H, substituted or
 7 unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, substituted or unsubstituted
 8 heteroaryl, -CN, -CO₂H, -SO₃H, -C(O)NHOH, -NH₂, -OH, -NH(lower alkyl), -O(lower
 9 alkyl), -N(lower alkyl)₂, and -C(O)-NH(3-tetrazolyl);

10 L^1 is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of -O-,
 11 -S(O)_n-, -N(R_a)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-,
 12 -N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂-, -N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-, lower alkylene,
 13 -O-lower alkylene, -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_a)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower
 14 alkylene, lower alkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower alkylene, lower
 15 alkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-,
 16 -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower alkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_a)-O-,
 17 =N-O-lower alkylene, lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower
 18 heteroalkylene, N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 19 heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_a)-, -CON(R_a)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 20 heteroalkylene-CON(R_a)-, -N(R_a)CON(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, lower
 21 heteroalkylene-N(R_a)N(R_b)-, -N(R_a)SO₂N(R_b)-lower heteroalkylene, -N(R_a)-O-lower
 22 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_a)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene and heteroaryl;

23 L^2 is a divalent linking group selected from the group consisting of
 24 -CH₂CH₂-, -(C(R_c)=C(R_d))_m-, -O-, -S(O)_n-, -N(R_e)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -SO₂N(R_e)-,
 25 -CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-, -N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-, lower
 26 alkylene, perfluoro lower alkylene, polyfluoro lower alkylene, -O-lower alkylene,
 27 -S(O)_n-lower alkylene, N(R_e)-lower alkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower
 28 alkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-, -CON(R_e)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-CON(R_e)-,
 29 -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
 30 alkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower alkylene, lower alkylene-N(R_e)-O-, =N-O-lower alkylene,

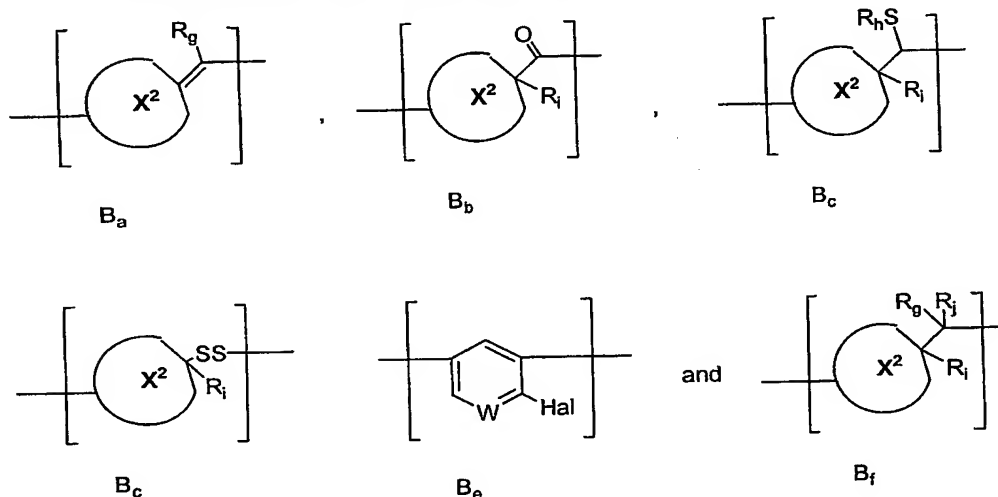
31 lower heteroalkylene, -O-lower heteroalkylene, -S(O)_n-lower heteroalkylene, N(R_e)-lower
 32 heteroalkylene, -SO₂N(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-SO₂N(R_e)-,
 33 -CON(R_e)-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-CON(R_e)-, -N(R_e)CON(R_f)-lower
 34 heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)N(R_f)-, -N(R_e)SO₂N(R_f)-lower
 35 heteroalkylene, -N(R_e)-O-lower heteroalkylene, lower heteroalkylene-N(R_e)-O-,
 36 =N-O-lower alkylene, aryl and heteroaryl;

37 wherein R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f are each members independently selected
 38 from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower heteroalkyl, -C(O)-lower alkyl,
 39 -C(O)-lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)₂-lower alkyl, and -S(O)₂-lower heteroalkyl;

40 the subscript n is an integer of from 0 to 2;

41 the subscript m is an integer of from 0 to 3;

42 B is selected from the group consisting of:



43
 44 wherein

45 X² is a substituted or unsubstituted member selected from the group
 46 consisting of a 5-6 membered cycloalkyl, 5-6 membered heterocycloalkyl containing
 47 from 1 to 3 heteroatoms, heteroaryl containing from 1 to 3 heteroatoms and aryl;

48 W is CH or N;

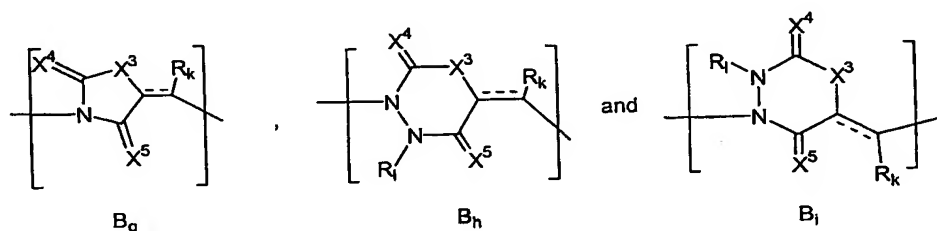
49 R_g is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy
 50 and F;

51 R_h is selected from the group consisting of H, -S(O)_n-lower alkyl, -S(O)_n-
 52 lower heteroalkyl, -S(O)_n-aryl and -S(O)_n-heteroaryl;

53 R_i is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower
 54 heteroalkyl, or a bond that links the atom bearing R_i with another atom in the X² ring;

55 R_j is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, F and lower
 56 alkoxy; and
 57 Hal is a halogen atom;
 58 wherein when L^1 and L^2 may be linked together *via* a single bond, -O-, -S-
 59 or amide group to form a new 5 to 7 membered ring.

1 30. A compound in accordance with claim 29, wherein B is selected
 2 from the group consisting of:



3
 4 wherein

5 R_k is selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower
 6 heteroalkyl and F;

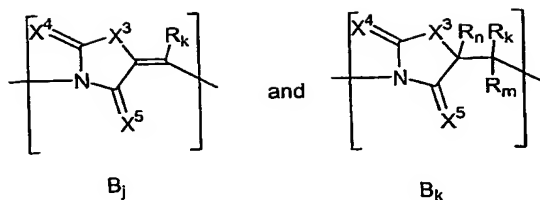
7 R_i is H or lower alkyl;

8 X^3 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, CH_2 , CH (lower alkyl),
 9 C (lower alkyl)₂, NH and N (lower alkyl);

10 X^4 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH and N (lower alkyl),
 11 or X^4 and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon
 12 having two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower
 13 alkyl and lower heteroalkyl; and

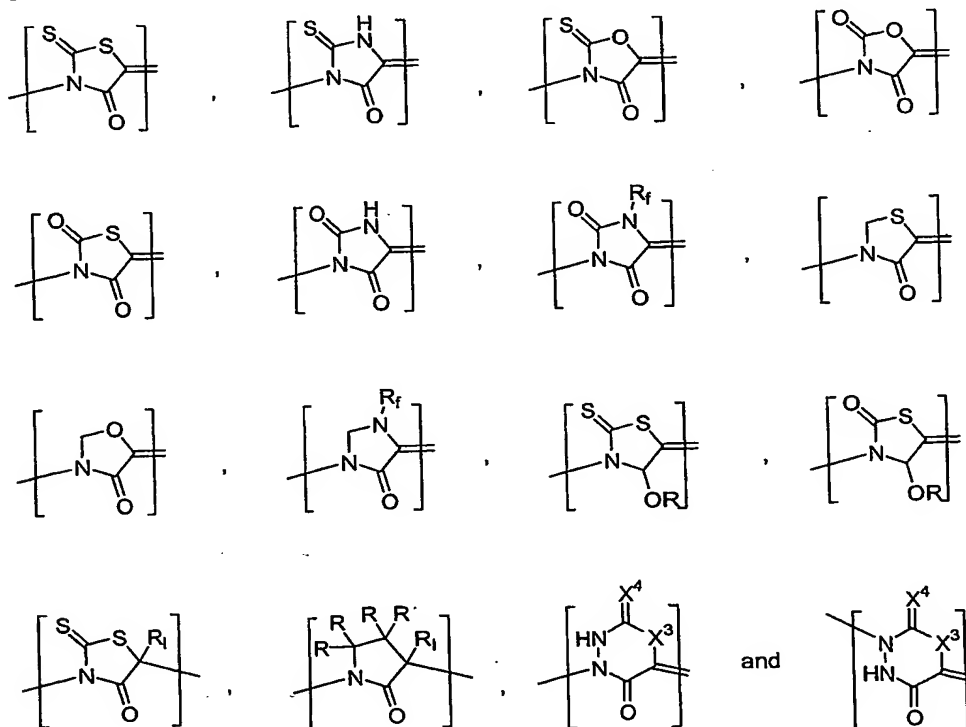
14 X^5 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH and N (lower alkyl),
 15 or X^5 and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon
 16 having two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower
 17 alkyl, lower alkoxy, aryloxy, lower thioalkoxy and arylthioxy; and --- represents either
 18 a single or double bond, with the proviso that when a single bond is intended, the ring
 19 atom bearing said single bond bears an additional substituent selected from the group
 20 consisting of H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy and F.

1 31. A compound of claim 30, wherein B is selected from the group
 2 consisting of:



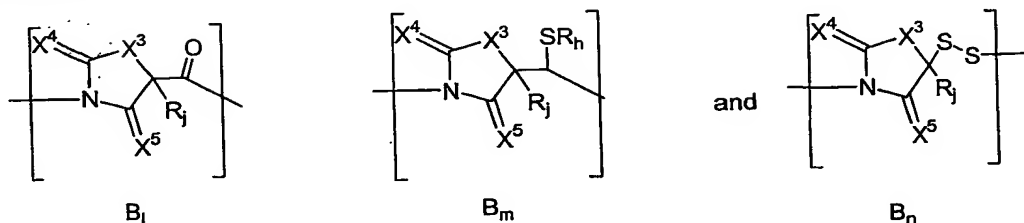
3. wherein R_k , R_m and R_n are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, F,
 4 lower alkyl and lower alkoxy; X^3 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, C(lower
 5 alkyl)₂, NH and N(lower alkyl); X^4 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, or X^4
 6 and the carbon atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon having
 7 two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkyl and
 8 lower heteroalkyl; X^5 is selected from the group consisting of O, S, or X^5 and the carbon
 9 atom to which it is attached represents an sp^3 -hybridized carbon having two substituents
 10 independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy and lower
 11 thioalkoxy.
 12

- 1 32. A compound of claim 31, wherein B is selected from the group
 2 consisting of:



- 3
 4 wherein any unlabeled R groups are independently selected from the group consisting of
 5 H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy and F.

- 1 33. A compound of claim 29, wherein B is selected from the group
 2 consisting of:

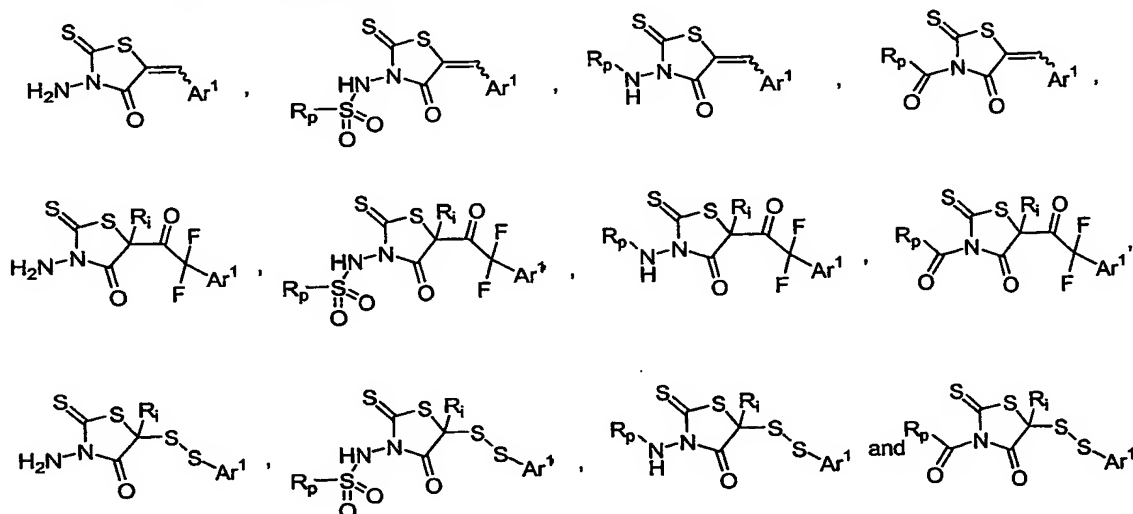


3

- 1 34. A compound of claim 29 wherein L^1 is selected from the group
 2 consisting of $-N(R_a)-$, $-N(R_a)-$ alkylene, alkylene- $SO_2-N(R_a)-$, $-SO_2-N(R_a)-$ and
 3 $-N(R_a)SO_2-$; and X^1 is selected from the group consisting of H, aryl and alkyl.

- 1 35. A compound of claim 29, wherein Ar^1 is selected from the group
 2 consisting of substituted or unsubstituted biphenyl group, substituted or unsubstituted
 3 bicyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group and substituted or unsubstituted
 4 pyridyl.

- 1 36. A compound of claim 34, said compound having the formula:

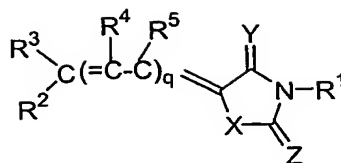


2

- 3 wherein R_p is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted
 4 alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl.

1

- 2 37. A compound of Claim 29, said compound having the formula (III):



3

4 wherein

5

the subscript q is an integer of from 0 to 4;

6

R¹ is hydrogen or a substituent having the formula -L¹-COOH;

7

X is a moiety selected from -S-, -O-, and -N(Rₒ)-, wherein Rₒ is H or

8

lower alkyl;

9

R² is a substituted or unsubstituted aryl(C₁-C₈)alkyl, a substituted or

10

unsubstituted aryl(C₁-C₈)alkenyl, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl(C₁-C₈)alkynyl, a

11

substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group having from 5-8 carbon atoms, or a group

12

having the formula (R₂ₐ)ᵣ-(L)ₛ-R₂ᵇ-, wherein R₂ₐ and R₂ᵇ can be the same or different and

13

represent a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group or a substituted or

14

unsubstituted phenyl group, R₂ₐ can also represent a substituted or unsubstituted

15

polycyclic group, and L represents a divalent linking group selected from methylene,

16

ethylene, propylene, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -C(O)-, -O-, -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂-, or -N(R₂c)-,

17

wherein R₂c is selected from H or lower alkyl, and the subscripts r and s are each

18

independently 0 or 1;

19

Y represents O or S; and

20

Z represents O, S or N(R₂d), wherein R₂d is H or lower alkyl, or R₂d and R¹

21

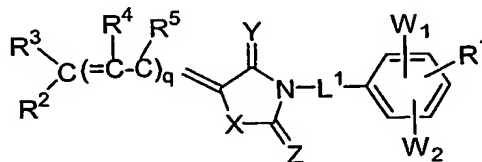
may be joined to form an imidazole or benzimidazole group;

22

with the proviso that when R¹ is hydrogen R² is not substituted or unsubstituted furan.

1

38. A compound of Claim 29, said compound having the formula (V):



2

3 wherein

4

R¹ is H, -OH, -COORᵤ, -CONRᵥRᵂ, -SO₂NRₓRᵧ wherein Rᵤ, Rᵥ, Rᵂ, Rₓ

5

and Rᵧ are H or lower alkyl, or R¹ is a mono-heterocyclic group selected from furan,

6

thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, 1,3-oxathiolane, tetrazole, oxadiazole,

7

oxazole, triazole, imidazoline, imidazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, pyrrole, piperidine,

8

morpholine, triazine and pyrazole; and

9 W_1 and W_2 are independently selected from H, (C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₁-
 10 C₈)alkenyl, (C₁-C₈)alkynyl, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, perfluoroalkyl, difluoromethyl, (C₁-
 11 C₈)alkoxy, phenoxy, phenyl(C₁-C₈)alkoxy, (C₁-C₈)acyl, (C₁-C₈)acyloxy, cyano,
 12 carbalkoxy, thio, (C₁-C₈)alkylthio, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfinyl, (C₁-C₈)alkylsulfonyl, amino, (C₁-
 13 C₈)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₈)alkylamino, sulfonamido, carboxamido and (C₁-
 14 C₈)alkanoylamino.

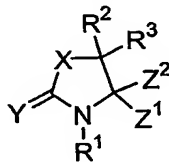
1 39. A compound of Claim 29, said compound having a formula
 2 selected from the group consisting of



3
 4 wherein

5 R^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted mono- or bi-heterocyclic group, a
 6 substituted or unsubstituted polycyclic ring, a substituted or unsubstituted alicyclic group
 7 having 5-8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, a substituted or
 8 unsubstituted biphenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenylether group, a
 9 substituted or unsubstituted cinnameryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted stilbenyl
 10 group.

1 40. A compound having the formula:



2
 3 wherein

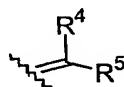
4 X is a member selected from the group consisting of O, S, NR¹¹ and
 5 CR¹¹R¹² wherein R¹¹ and R¹² are each members independently selected from the group
 6 consisting of H, substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₈)alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted
 7 (C₁-C₈)alkoxy and substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₈)acyl;

8 Y is a member selected from the group consisting of O and S, or taken
 9 together with the carbon atom to which it is attached forms a methylene group;

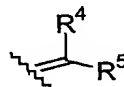
10 Z¹ and Z² are each members independently selected from the group
 11 consisting of H and substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₈)alkoxy, or taken together form an
 12 oxo moiety;

13 R^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of substituted or
 14 unsubstituted (C_1-C_8) alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_8) alkylamino, substituted or
 15 unsubstituted di (C_1-C_8) alkylamino, substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_8) acylamino, amino,
 16 H, substituted or unsubstituted aryl (C_1-C_8) alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted
 17 heteroaryl (C_1-C_8) alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl and $-NHSO_2-Ar^1$,
 18 wherein Ar^1 is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted aryl and
 19 substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; and

20 R^2 and R^3 are each members independently selected from the group
 21 consisting of halo, substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_8) alkyl and substituted or
 22 unsubstituted (C_1-C_8) acyl, or taken together form a group of the formula:



23
 24 wherein R^4 and R^5 are each members independently selected from the
 25 group consisting of H, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted
 26 heteroaryl, with the proviso that no more than one of R^4 and R^5 are H;
 27 with the proviso that when Z^1 and Z^2 taken together form an oxo moiety and R^2 and R^3
 28 taken together form a group of the formula:



29
 30 R^1 is not substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_8) alkyl or H

1 41. A compound in accordance with claim 40, wherein R^1 is selected
 2 from the group consisting of amino and substituted or unsubstituted $-NHSO_2-Ar^1$.

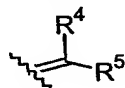
1 42. A compound in accordance with claim 40, wherein Z^1 and Z^2 taken
 2 together are oxo.

1 43. A compound in accordance with claim 40, wherein Y is O or S and
 2 Z^1 and Z^2 taken together are oxo.

1 44. A compound in accordance with claim 40, wherein X and Y are S
 2 and Z^1 and Z^2 taken together are oxo.

1 45. A compound in accordance with claim 40, wherein R^1 is selected
 2 from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_8) alkylamino, substituted

3 or unsubstituted di(C₁-C₈)alkylamino, substituted or unsubstituted (C₁-C₈)acylamino,
 4 amino, and -NH₂-Ar¹, wherein Ar¹ is selected from the group consisting of substituted
 5 or unsubstituted aryl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl; X and Y are each
 6 independently selected from the group consisting of O and S; Z¹ and Z² taken together are
 7 oxo; and R² and R³ taken together are a group having the formula:



8
 9 wherein R⁴ and R⁵ are each members independently selected from the
 10 group consisting of H, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, and substituted or unsubstituted
 11 heteroaryl, with the proviso that only one of R⁴ and R⁵ is H.

1 46. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a pharmaceutically
 2 acceptable carrier and a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a
 3 compound of any one of claims 1, 9, 12, 24, 26, 29 and 40.

1 47. A method for the treatment or prevention of a viral infection,
 2 comprising
 3 administering to a subject suffering from or at risk for said viral infection
 4 an effective amount of a compound of any one of claims 1, 9, 12, 24, 26, 29 and 40.

1 48. The method of Claim 47, wherein said viral infection is hepatitis C
 2 virus infection.

1 49. The method of Claim 47, wherein said compound is administered
 2 in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of an antiviral agent.

1 50. The method of Claim 49, wherein said antiviral agent is an
 2 interferon.

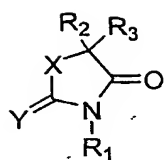
1 51. A method for treating or preventing a viral infection, comprising
 2 administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective
 3 amount of a compound that binds to a cysteine residue in the RNA-dependent RNA
 4 polymerase (RdRp) protein of a virus forming a covalent bond.

1 52. The method of Claim 51, wherein said RdRp protein is NS5B.

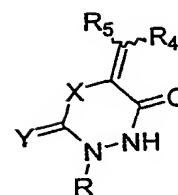
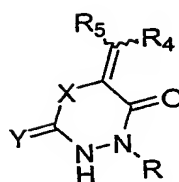
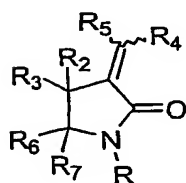
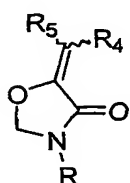
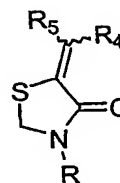
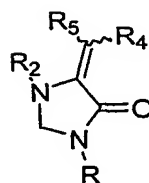
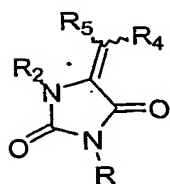
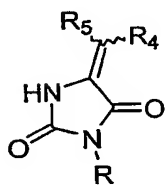
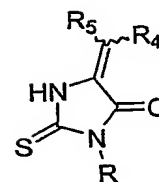
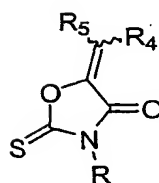
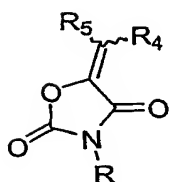
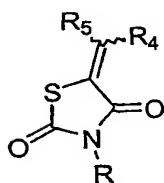
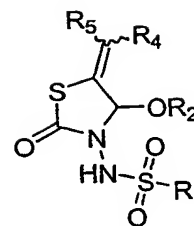
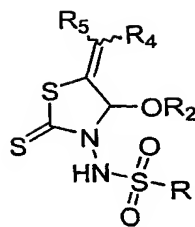
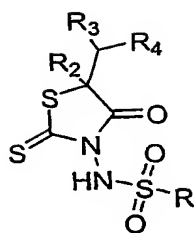
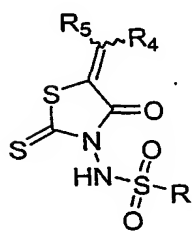
1 53. The method of Claim 51, wherein said viral infection is hepatitis C
2 virus infection.

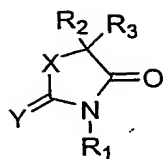
1 54. The method of Claim 51, wherein said compound comprises an
2 electrophilic group that reacts with a cysteine residue of said RdRp protein.

1 55. The method of Claim 54, wherein said electrophilic group is
2 selected from the group consisting of an activated double or triple bond, an electrophilic
3 center, a carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid derivative, a sulfur-containing group and an
4 activated or unactivated carbonyl group.

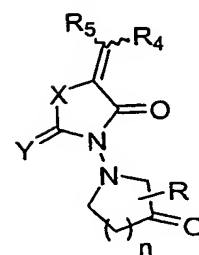
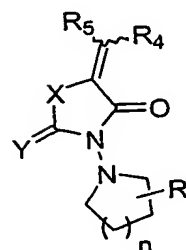
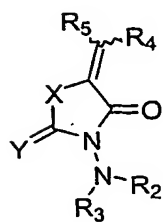
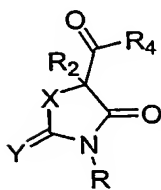
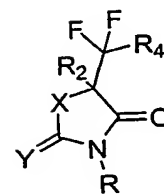
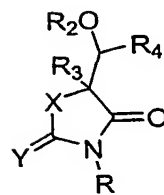
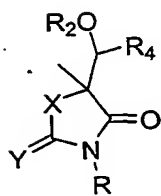
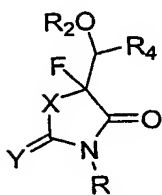
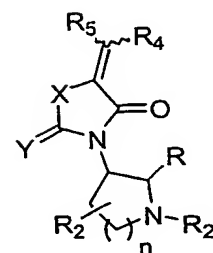
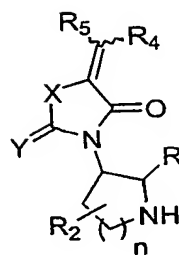
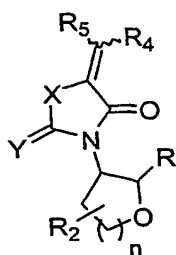
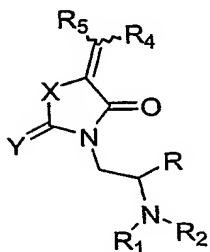
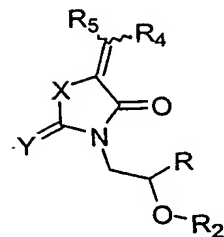
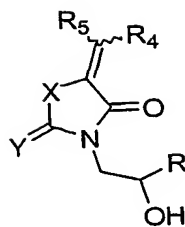
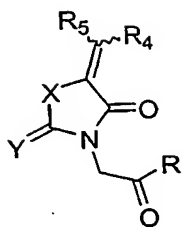
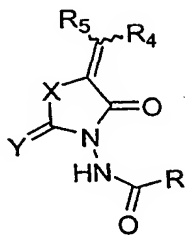


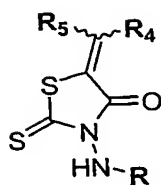
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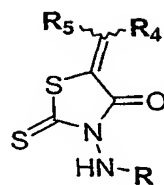


General structure

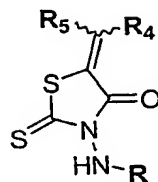




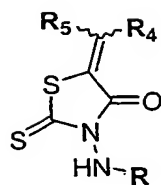
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9	++			H
10	++			H
11	++			H
12	++			H
2	++			H
13	++			H
14	++			H



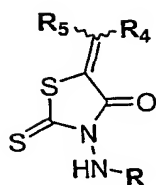
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16	++			H
17	++			H
18	++			H
19	++			H
20	++			H
21	++			H



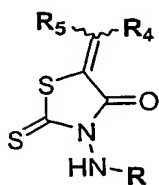
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23	++			H
24	++			H
25	++			H
26	++			H
27	++			H
28	++			H



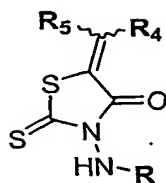
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29	++			H
30	++			H
8	+			H
31	++			H
32	++			H
33	++			H
34	++			H



Identifier	NS5b IC ₅₀ (uM)	Benzylidene (R ₄)	Amino substituent (R)	R ₅
35	++			CH ₃
36	++			H
37	++			H
38	++			H
39	++			H
40	++			H
41	++			H



Identifier	NS5b IC ₅₀ (uM)	Benzylidene (R ₄)	Amino substituent (R)	R ₅
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43	++			H
44	++			H
45	++			H
46	++			H
47	++			H
48	++			H

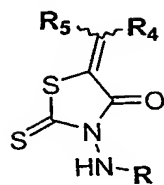


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50	++			H
51	++			H
52	++			H
53	++			H
54	++			H
55	++			H



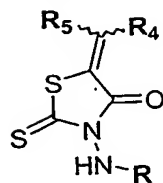
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57	+			H
58	++			H
59	++			H
60	+			H
61	++			H
62	++			H

11/20



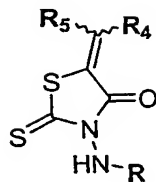
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3	++			H
64	++			H
65	++			H
66	++			H
67	++			H
68	++			H
69	++			H

12/20



Identifier	NS5b IC ₅₀ (uM)	Benzylidene (R ₄)	Amino substituent (R)	R ₅
70	+			H
71	++			H
72	++			H
73	++			H
74	++			H
75	++			H
76	++			H

13/20



Identifier	NS5b IC ₅₀ (uM)	Benzylidene (R ₄)	Amino substituent (R)	R ₅
77	++			H
78	++			H
79	++			H
80	++			H
81	++			H
82	++			H

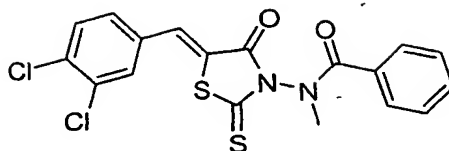
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NS5b
IC₅₀ (uM)

Structure

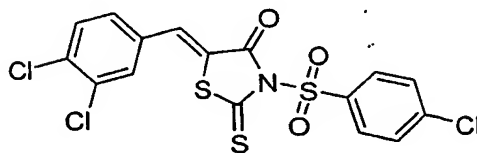
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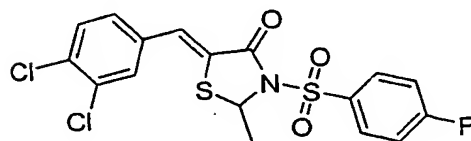
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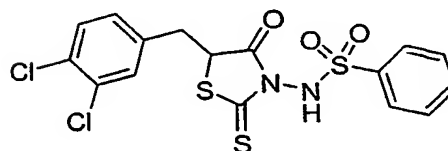
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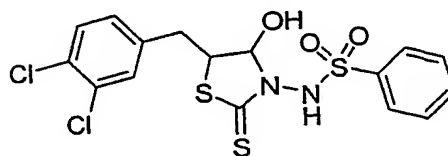
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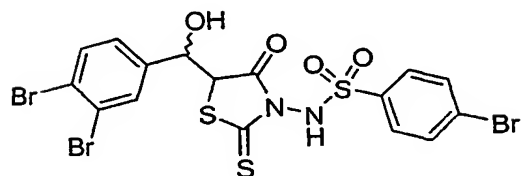
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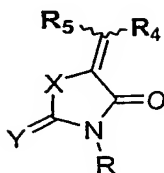
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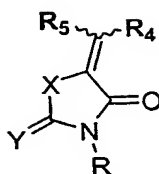




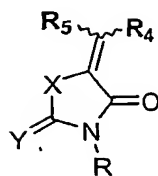
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87	++		NH ₂	S	S	H
88	++		NH ₂	S	S	H
89	++		NH ₂	S	S	H
1	++		NH ₂	S	S	H
90	+		NH ₂	S	S	H
91	+		NH ₂	S	S	H
92	+		NH ₂	S	S	H



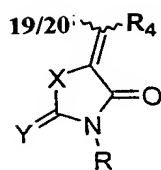
Identifer	NS5b IC ₅₀ (uM)	Benzylidene (R ₄)	R	Y	X	R ₅
93	+		NH ₂	S	S	H
94	++		NH ₂	S	S	H
95	++		H	S	S	H
96	++		H	S	S	H
97	+		H	S	S	H
98	+		H	O	S	H
99	++		CH ₃	S	S	H



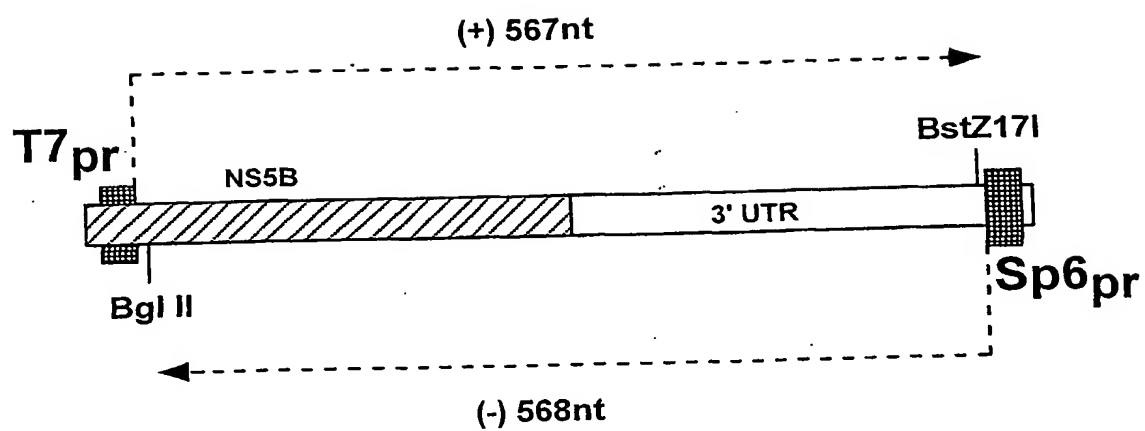
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101	++		H	S	S	H
102	+		Bn	S	S	H
103	+		Et	S	S	H
104	+		CH ₃	S	S	H
105	+		Bn	S	S	H
106	+		Bn	S	S	H



Identifier	NS5b IC ₅₀ (uM)	Benzylidene (R ₄)	R	Y	X	R ₅
107	++		H	S	S	H
108	++		H	S	S	H
109	++		H	S	S	H
110	++		H	S	S	H
111	++		H	S	S	H
112	+		H	S	S	H
113	++		H	S	S	H



Identifier	NS5b IC ₅₀ (uM)	Benzylidene (R ₄)	R	Y	X	R ₅
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115	++		H	S	S	H
116	++		NH ₂	S	S	H
117	++		NH ₂	S	S	H



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- (74) Agents: KEZER, William, B.; Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111-3834 et al. (US).
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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): TULARIK INC. [US/US]; Two Corporate Drive, South San Francisco, CA 94080.(US).
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- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): JAEN, Juan, C. [US/US]; 154 Los Robles Drive, Burlingame, CA 94010 (US). PIPER, Derek, E. [US/US]; 1226 Church Street, #10, San Francisco, CA 94114 (US). POWERS, Jay, P. [US/US]; 1561 Terra Nova Blvd., Pacifica, CA 94044 (US). WALKER, Nigel, P., C. [GB/US]; 20 Howland Hill Lane, Burlingame, CA 94010-6033 (US). LI, Yang [CN/US]; 400 Ortega Avenue, #209A, Mountain View, CA 94040 (US).
- Published:
— with international search report
- (88) Date of publication of the international search report:
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- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: NS5B HCV POLYMERASE INHIBITORS

(57) Abstract: Compounds, compositions and methods are provided that are useful in the treatment and prevention of certain viral infections and associated diseases. In particular, the compounds of the invention inhibit the activity of a viral RNA polymerase. The subject methods are particularly useful in the treatment of diseases caused by hepatitis C virus infection.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/11240

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D277/36 C07D277/34 C07D207/48 A61K31/426 A61K31/428
A61K31/4015 A61P31/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 10573 A (VIROPHARMA INCORPORATED) 2 March 2000 (2000-03-02) cited in the application the whole document	1-55
X	US 2 949 464 A (STRUBE R E) 16 August 1960 (1960-08-16) the whole document	1-21, 26-46
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed.

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

- *X* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 October 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Allard, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In* tional Application No

PCT/US 01/11240

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 120, no. 1, 3 January 1994 (1994-01-03) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 8507n, DONIA S G: "Synthesis and biological activity of 3,5-disubstituted rhodanines. Part-IV" page 8514; XP002180553 abstract & PAK. J. SCI. IND. RES., vol. 35, no. 12, 1992, pages 488-491, ---	1-21, 26-46
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 68, no. 7, 12 February 1968 (1968-02-12) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 29633y, FRANKEVICH L S: "Hydrazide and hydrazine arylidene derivatives of the thiazolidine series" page 2874; XP002180554 abstract & FARM. ZH. (KIEV), vol. 22, no. 3, 1967, pages 11-15, ---	1-21, 26-45
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 77, no. 19, 6 November 1972 (1972-11-06) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 12653lg, TIL Z V: "New biologically active compounds of the furan and thiophene series" page 392; XP002180555 abstract & ISSLED. OBL. GETEROTSIKL. SOEDIN, 1971, pages 17-22, ---	1-21, 26-45
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 54, no. 4, 25 February 1960 (1960-02-25) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 3383g, LAPIÈRE C: "Aminorhodanine derivatives. Syntheses and tuberculostatic action" XP002180556 abstract & J. PHARM. BELG., vol. 14, 1959, pages 126-140, ---	1-21, 26-46
X	WO 00 06529 A (ISTITUTO DI RICERCHE DI BIOLOGIA MOLECOLARE P ANGELETTI S.P.A.) 10 February 2000 (2000-02-10) cited in the application the whole document ---	1-8, 51-55

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/11240

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	DATABASE CHEMCATS 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; XP002180559 Order Number NS22748 & "Explore Library Collection" 18 September 2000 (2000-09-18), NANOSYN COMBINATORIAL SYNTHESIS INC., MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA, USA ---	1-45
P, X	DATABASE CHEMCATS 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; XP002180557 Order Numbers T3258244, T3267912, T3267911, T3267910, T3267905, T3267904, T3267903, T3267901, T3267900, T3267899, T3267898, T3267767, T3196515, T3056249, T3056248, T3056247, T3056246, T3056245, T3056244, T3054351, T3054311, T3054310, T3054309, T3054308, T3054307, T3054306, T3054305, T3054304, T3054303, T3054302, T3054301, T3054300 & "TimTec Screening Library" 19 February 2001 (2001-02-19), TIMTEC, INC., WILMINGTON, DE, USA ---	1-45
P, X	DATABASE CHEMCATS 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; XP002180558 Order Number ST218837 & "TimTec Stock Screening Collection" 19 February 2001 (2001-02-19), TIMTEC, INC., WILMINGTON, DE, USA -----	1-45

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1-21, 26-38, 40-55

Present claims 1-8 and 51-55 relate to a compound and its use defined by reference to a desirable characteristic or property, namely the binding-capability to a cysteine residue in the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase protein of a virus.

The claims cover all compounds having this characteristic or property, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT for only a very limited number of such compounds.

Furthermore, present claims 9-21, 26-38 and 40-50 relate to an extremely large number of possible compounds and their use. Again, support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT is to be found for only a very small proportion of the compounds claimed.

In the present case, the mentioned claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, the claims also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT): an attempt is made to define the compound by reference to a result to be achieved. This lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible.

Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the compounds recited in claims 22-25 and 39 and to their use.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In' tional Application No

PCI/US 01/11240

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0010573	A	02-03-2000	AU 5570299 A BR 9913157 A EP 1128832 A1 WO 0010573 A1	14-03-2000 15-05-2001 05-09-2001 02-03-2000
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